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British Gain in Eritrea; London's Night Raidless; N. E. Asked for 4,592 Men

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 27, 1941

In Northeast Africa: British Head Toward Massawa

British advance into Eritrea has extended approximately 100 miles from Kassala in the Sudan, where operations started, bringing it within 10 miles of Agordat on the railway to Asmara, the Capital. The British appeared to be heading for Massawa, Italy's Red Sea port. [Details: Page 4.]

Prisoners captured by the British in Northeast Africa number over 1,000, with 25,000 reported captured in the Tobruk fighting.

British advance forces were already at Derna, between Tobruk and the important Italian base of Bengasi. Derna was reported to have been virtually abandoned by the Italians.

Air and Sea: Seventh Quiet Night in London

Londoners were puzzled as the seventh consecutive night passed without an after-dark air alarm. Bad weather was believed partly responsible, although it was pointed out that RAF planes had managed to bomb objectives in Germany.

British bombers in small numbers operated over Hannover, in North Central Germany. The German High Command admitted four fatalities and six injured in British night raids on Germany.

British mastery of the U-boat threat can be gained, but only with United States aid, British Shipping Minister Ronald Cross declared in a trans-Atlantic radiocast. [Details: Page 4.]

New England: 4,592 More Men Called for Army

New England was called upon today to furnish 4,592 men in the Army's fourth requisition under the Selective Service Law. [Details: Page 9.]

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell admonished district attorneys of Massachusetts to observe regulations regarding release of prisoners more carefully. [Details: Page 9.]

Additional snow fell in New England, but the Weather Bureau expected only about two inches more in Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

The pompadour will continue a popular hair style through the summer, it was predicted at the Massachusetts Cosmetologists' convention. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

One hundred country newspaper correspondents met in Plainfield, Vt. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

In Washington: Halifax Presentation Waived

The White House reported that usual formalities for presentation of diplomatic credentials would be omitted in the case of Great Britain's new Ambassador to the United States, Viscount Halifax, since President Roosevelt met the envoy Friday in Chesapeake Bay.

Simultaneous hearings in both legislative chambers on the lend-lease bill were held today, the House Foreign Affairs Committee listening to confidential testimony by ranking defense officers and the Senate Committee hearing from Secretaries Hull and Morgenthau. [Details: Page 1.]

The Army asked for 16,500 volunteers for the expanding Air Corps and related branches, stressing that men registered for the draft were eligible.

The Commerce Department announced the appointment of John H. Morse, Chicago advertising executive, as chief of its newly-formed division of commercial and economic information.

In opposition to the lend-lease bill Senators Wheeler and Nye introduced a resolution today asking the President to request all warring Governments to state their war and peace aims. [Details: Page 1.]

Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, reported that regular factory employment of 14 and 15-year-old boys and girls had fallen off 50 per cent in each year between 1937 and 1939.

David A. Mayne, a research worker, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and false pretenses in connection with letters purporting to link Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Un-American Activities Committee and William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee approved unanimously today a $1,209,000,000 program for expanding naval shipbuilding and ordnance facilities, modernizing the Fleet's anti-aircraft defense and constructing 400 small vessels.

The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Frank C. Walker to be Postmaster General.

Far East: Japanese Offensive Reported

Japan claimed to have launched an offensive in Central China to crush 100,000 Chinese soldiers operating between the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the Han River.

Truce between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China was believed agreed upon. [Details: Page 1.]

Japan's Foreign Minister charged Secretary of State Cordell Hull with distorting Japan's position in Manchuria. [Details: Page 4.]

Soochow, Kiangsu Province, was reported under martial law following the fatal shooting of Kau Kuan-wu, Governor of the Japanese-sponsored regime.

In Rumania: Antonescu Forms New Cabinet

Premier Antonescu was reported to have formed a strong Cabinet, eliminating all Iron Guardsmen, and including several generals who had helped him to suppress last week's Iron Guard rebellion. [Details: Page 1.]

Vice-Premier Sima, Iron Guard leader, who disappeared during the rebellion, was reported to have been arrested.

German troops were stated to have given the Premier useful backing in suppressing the revolt, without actual fighting.

Iron Guardist revolt, which is now apparently under complete control, is said to have largely destroyed the nation's police forces—the main objects of the Guardists' vengeance.

Visiting British Tars Feast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The 1,500 men and 80 officers who brought Lord Halifax, new British Ambassador, to Annapolis, Md., took away a good big taste of the United States.

Loaded onto the ship before it headed back down Chesapeake Bay on Jan. 25 was $5,000 worth of food, including such delicacies as eggs, fruit and fresh vegetables. The supplies were not expected to last long, but they at least gave British tars a series of feasts such as they have not known since the Blitzkrieg began.

First thing the ship's officers asked for when they landed was a dish of fried eggs and some onions. The latter, they said, they had not tasted in six months.

Purchases made in Baltimore, Md., and Annapolis markets, with advice of supply officers at the Naval Academy included:

One ton of carrots, 1,200 pumpkins, 9,000 apples, 160 gallons of tomato purée, 2,000 cans of tomatoes, 600 cans of cooked ham, 24,000 tins of beans, 60 tins of blackberries, 60 tins of loganberries, 400 pounds of macaroni, 200 pounds of tea, 1,000 tins of apricots, 1,000 tins of pineapple, 2 tons of onions, 1,200 pounds of beets, 8,000 pounds of cabbage, 1,100 heads of cauliflower, 1,200 pounds of parsnips, 1,000 heads of lettuce, 1,000 stalks of celery, 500 pounds of tomatoes,and 5,000 pounds of Brussels sprouts.

Also, 3,580 oranges, 1,440 lemons, 2,000 grapefruit, 35 pounds of bananas, 14,000 eggs, and one ton of butter.

Town Hall and School Given Model Village

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Jan. 27

The new model village at Hill has accepted a $16,000 town hall and a $10,500 school building from the architects, the State Planning and Development Commission announced today.

Town officals said the hall probably would be used for the first time at the annual town meeting in March. It is planned to open the school in the fall.

About a half dozen families reside in the village which replaces the town of Hill, wiped out by the flood control project at Franklin.

Labor Peace In New York Shows Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The work of the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board for this area was far below the 1937 peak, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the Board, said in her annual report today.

She voiced her "gratification" with this record and attributed the decrease to the extension of collective bargaining and the establishment of machinery for peaceful settlement of differences between labor and management.

Mrs. Herrick stressed that the improved employer-employee relations fostered by the Wagner National Labor Relations Act would greatly aid the national defense program.

In a summary of the work of her regional office since its opening a little more than four years ago, Mrs. Herrick revealed that more than 1,000,000 workers have been involved in the 5,441 cases brought to the attention of her office. Of these about 95 per cent have been closed, 47.9 per cent being concluded by agreement of all parties; 20.5 per cent by dismissal; 20.9 by withdrawal, and 10.7 per cent by transferral to the National Labor Relations Board after formal hearings and other means.

Work More Judicial

Mrs. Herrick declared that although the work of the Board had taken on a "more judicial" character, "the opportunity to effect compliance by agreement remains the most fruitful and important aspect of our work."

The success of agreement as opposed to litigation is reflected in the low figure of only 9.8 per cent for cases filed requiring formal hearings before trial examiners and decisions rendered by the board during 1940, Mrs. Herrick said. This figure contrasts sharply with 20.6 per cent of cases litigated in 1936, she held, adding that fair elections had done more toward effecting satisfactory collective bargaining relations than any other factor.

"Rivalry between the two major labor organizations continues to bedevil the Administrators of the Act as well as employers very often," she continued. "Nevertheless the election machinery of the Board provided a peaceful means for determining many of these rival claims."

New York's Record

The fact that the New York area has not had a major strike in the past few years is not alone attributable to the work of the Board, but credit must also be given to the United States Conciliation Service, the New York State Board of Mediation, and the similar agency in Connecticut as well as to intervention by municipal officials, Mrs. Herrick said.

"We can face the pressing and difficult problems of national defense secure in the knowledge that the principles that govern civilized industrial relations have been more widely accepted than would have been predicted during the Liberty League era in 1935 and 1936," she continued. "We have made great gains in the establishment of machinery for the peaceful adjustment of industrial disputes.

"The increasing extent to which use of the existing agencies is voluntarily made by management and labor to avoid the economic weapon of the strike and the efforts being made to improve the technique and facilities of mediation are portents of maturity in the acceptance by employers and labor of their full share of the responsibility for successful prosecution of the national defense program."

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$39,090,857 Boston Budget Shows Big Cut

Mayor submits lowest total outlay since 1931 and forecasts drop in tax rate for 1941.

A city budget for 1941 showing reductions of $1,853,326 from last year's expenditures, and proposing the lowest total outlay for City departments since 1931, was submitted to the Boston City Council this afternoon by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Calling attention to the reductions, Mayor Tobin forecast a lower tax rate for 1941—providing "factors beyond the control of the Mayor" do not place new burdens on the City. The tax rate for 1940 was $40.60 per $1,000 of assessed valuation.

The Mayor proposed allowances totaling $39,090,857 for the City departments. This figure is lower than expenditures even during the "pay cut" years of 1933 and 1934, when all City salaries were reduced according to a graduated scale.

The Mayor's reductions result from a decrease of more than $1,000,000 in anticipated welfare costs as result of a recent drop in the Dependent Aid roll, and from a decrease of more than $600,000 in the anticipated cost of snow removal.

Snow Removal

Last year the City spent nearly $1,200,000 on snow removal, including the cost of the St. Valentine's Day blizzard. This year the Mayor proposes an allowance of $500,000, which he states is the average expenditure for each of the last 10 years.

The budget comprises appropriations for all City departments under the Mayor's control, but does not include the School department, whose budget is worked out separately by the School Committee.

Included in the factors which the Mayor said might nullify a possible reduction in the tax rate were: the State deficit, levied on cities and towns; the School budget; the Boston Elevated deficit, which will not be known until March 31; and the allotment from the State highway fund for City highways. A new shrinkage in assessed valuations might also help to keep the levy up, the Mayor indicated.

County Allowances

In addition to the City budget, the Mayor submitted a schedule of County allowances providing an increase of $21,769 over last year's expenditures, bringing the proposed appropriations to $3,656,523. The increase was more than accounted for by a $60,000 increase in the pay-roll item—an increase caused by step-rate increases and the filling of vacant county positions.

This situation, the Mayor stated, is "the result of policies inaugurated by county officials over whom I have no control."

The Mayor described his allowance for City pay-roll expenditures as "a new low level for reduced costs," and explained that this item—which accounts for about half of the entire City budget—is nearly $140,000 lower than the expenditure last year, which in turn was lower than any year since the pay cut.

Increases in departmental allowances proposed in the budget include: doubling the appropriation for the Planning Board to finance its rehabilitation survey of blighted areas; expanding the Law Department staff to speed up that department's work; and a small increase in allowance for

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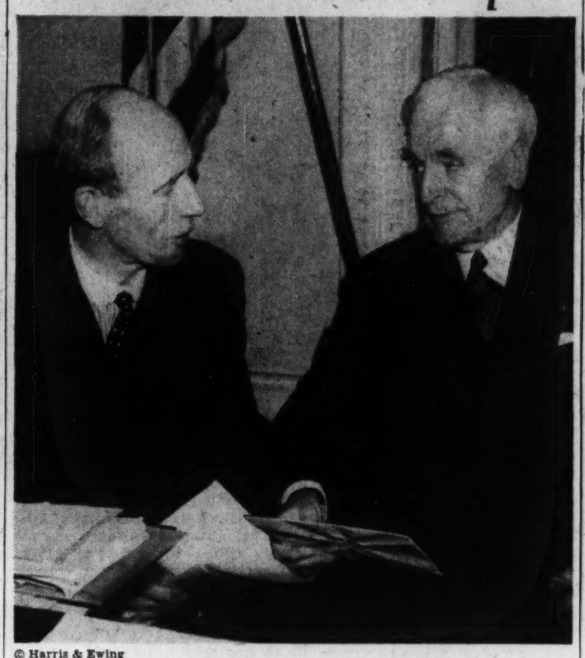
Two Men With One Purpose



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Lord Halifax and Secretary Hull

The new British Ambassador discusses Britain's war needs with the Secretary of State at the State Department.

Halifax acts to hasten aid for Britain: Page 5.

Unrest in Hitler's 'New Order;' Italy Following Ruman Lead?

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System, in a coast-to-coast radiocast, asserted that, despite official Italian denials, new cable advices from a Balkan capital again described serious rioting in Milan and other northern cities, with Italian soldiers fighting by the side of the rebels. The original statements had come from Winston Burdett, CBS correspondent in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The radiocaster said: "While Italian officials deny the reports of serious rioting . . . as a ridiculous invention, diplomatic advices from the Balkans, received in Bern, Switzerland, insist that the riots did take place, with heavy casualties; and that Italian soldiers fought on the rebel side.

"A number of Italian Army officers and several other men, reported to be dignitaries of the Fascist Party, are said to have been arrested by the Italian Secret Police and the German Gestapo."

CBS also quoted a Turkish radio report, picked up here by Columbia's short-wave listening station, as saying that German staff officers are being attached to Italian commands.

Another CBS correspondent, Harry W. Flannery in Berlin, reported in a radiocast that "endless trains with units of the German Air Force have been going over the Brenner Pass (into Italy) carrying materials for air fields, signal facilities, and ammunition supplies." Mr. Flannery said he quoted from the newspaper Berliner Börsen Zeitung.

Fascist Denial

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—Authoritative Fascists denied today foreign reports that there was rioting in northern Italian cities and that German soldiers had been sent into Italy to police the country.

They declared that members of the German Air Corps were the only German troops in Italy.

[Authoritative Germans in Berlin also denied disorders. They said German troops were cheered in Milan as they passed through en route to Southern Italy, but did not elaborate on what they meant by "troops."]

BUCHAREST, Rumania — Jan. 27 (AP)—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu today eliminated all Iron Guardists from his Cabinet and organized a strong new military government.

In forming the new Government, General Antonescu surrounded himself with generals who helped quell the abortive Iron Guard revolution last week and who would uphold him without question in his attempt to purge the country of rebellious elements.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 27—The revolt in Rumania definitely reveals the state of seething ferment that exists beneath the surface of Adolf Hitler's "new European order," even among professed Axis supporters.

In the Rumanian insurrection both sides claim to be true friends of the Axis and vie with each other for German support, although neither the 200,000 members of the Iron Guard nor the Army chiefs on the other side represent in the broader sense the Rumanian people, whose real leaders like Dr. Juliu Maniu, peasant leader, and the Liberal George Bratianu have remained aloof from what they regard as an Axis family quarrel.

Modeled on Nazi Lines

Last September when the Munich award was handed down, it required skillful political juggling to obtain the unresisting acceptance of the loss of Transylvania, but Germany had it all rehearsed.

King Carol, who had squandered his people's affection, was forced to resign and become the public scapegoat. A military dictatorship was installed under Gen. Ion Antonescu.

But the Germans wanted more

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Hull Testifies Behind Closed Doors on Lease

Fish has 7 changes to aid bill—He and Nye demand British war and peace aims.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Leading isolationist members of Congress acted today to raise new reefs in the course set for early passage of the lend-lease bill.

Their strategy, however, did not keep Representative Sam Rayburn (D), Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader, from predicting that when the roll is called on the passage of the aid-to-Britain bill—they hope next week—sentiment for the measure will be overwhelming.

Speaker Rayburn defended as "necessary" the delegation of powers to the President. He contended that this was required by the emergency and was demanded if the nation was to get the job done.

Both Mr. Rayburn and Mr. McCormack supported the provision in the bill which superseded "provisions of any other law," which, they declared, is in accord with legislative practice.

Reports Two Defense Bills

Expediting another defense project, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee unanimously reported two measures which would authorize expenditures of $1,209,000,000 for construction of small naval patrol vessels, expansion of shipyards and ordnance facilities and improvement of fleet antiaircraft protection.

The Committee acted in less than two hours after receiving assurances from Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, that the anti-aircraft protection would be the "last word" on the subject. He asserted that the Navy had "complete opportunities" to observe naval action in the Mediterranean and that a complete report on the severe bombing of the Illustrious, British aircraft carrier, would be available in a few days.

Senator Devid I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, revealed that naval planes on hand had increased by 445 during the past year. On Jan. 1, 1940, he said, the Navy had 2,145 airplanes on hand and on Jan. 1, 1941, there were 2,590 on hand and 6,152 on order.

To Older Ships Only

The antiaircraft protection measure will apply to 161 older ships only and will take three or four years because the ships cannot be taken out of active service immediately.

The other bill, which would carry authorizations of $909,000,000, would include $400,000,000 for destroyers, "mosquito fleet" vessels and auxiliaries; $315,000,000 for shipyard expansion and $194,000,000 to increase ordnance facilities.

As the House Committee on Foreign Affairs completed its hearings by taking secret testimony from the highest Army, Navy and Air Corps officers and prepared to have the measure ready to submit to the lower chamber later this

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Secretary says what he had to say would be harmful to national defense if disclosed.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, repeated his plea today to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for passage of the lend-lease bill as a matter of "vital importance" and then abruptly received permission to give additional testimony in closed session on the plea that certain information could not be disclosed publicly without injury "to our national security and defense."

Indications grew that the Administration seeks to draw the veil of secrecy closer around certain details of national defense and the progress of the preparedness effort. On the House side the Foreign Affairs Committee wound up a week of testimony that has attracted world-wide interest by hearing ranking officers of the land, sea and air forces, also in executive session, over the protest of the Republican minority. Witnesses before the House were Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Maj. Gen. George C. Brett, Acting Chief of the Army Air Corps.

Began Senate Study

Secretary Hull's appearance marked the beginning of the Senate study of the measure which dominates all other subjects in Congress. All but three of the committee's 23 members were present and spotlights of the motion picture cameramen beat down on the silver-haired, strong-featured Secretary of State, wearing pince-nez glasses, as he referred briefly to the formal statement indorsing the bill which he had already read to the House Committee and began his new comment.

Secretary Hull declared that a "gradually increasing state of danger to this hemisphere and hence to this country" makes necessary prompt action by the United States to aid other countries which are "striving to resist the forces of invasion and aggression."

He then asked if the Senate Committee wished him to repeat evidence already given on the House side, and explained that he had additional information which he would be glad to offer confidentially. The information concerned matters, he said, which would be better kept out of the hands of other nations, "including the belligerents."

Supported by Johnson

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Administration supporter, made the motion to go into closed session and not to repeat the House interrogation. Instead of opposing this move, as Representative Hamilton Fish (R), ranking minority member, did a similar move in the House Committee in respect to the testimony of military leaders, isolationist Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, agreed to the proposal and it was on the joint move of Senator Harrison and Senator Johnson that the Senate caucus room was cleared of newsmen and spectators only 11 minutes after the Secretary of State appeared. Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, announced that public hearings would be resumed at 2 p. m.

In any case, events marked a new stage in the developing debate over the Aid-to-Britain measure. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has now wound up its formal hearings and will go into executive consideration of its report which should be presented to the House by the end of the week. Thereafter the matter will come directly to the floor for debate, with approval of the probably-amended measure expected by Administration leaders after five days discussion next week.

The Senate Committee, meanwhile, will hold hearings that will last two or three weeks. Then finally will come the debate on the Senate floor which will be the real test of the measure.

Means War, Fish Insists

After hearing Admiral Stark testify in support of the bill for three hours, the House Foreign Affairs Committee recessed for luncheon without any announcement. Admiral Stark resumed his testimony at 2 p. m. Committee members said nothing would be given out as to what information he gave the Committee, and Admiral Stark himself said his appearance was "entirely off the record."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, Minority Leader on the Committee, issued a statement asserting that last week's testimony showed that the "war

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Somewhat More Than Half Of Community Fund Received

The Greater Boston Community Fund drive to raise $4,883,000 by Feb. 5 reached its halfway mark today as Henry R. Guild, General Chairman, announced at the fourth "Dutch Treat" luncheon that the campaign total reached $2,451,226 this noon.

Chairman Guild, expressing pleasure at the drive's success thus far, admonished the 25,000 volunteers at the luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce Building that each should carry little cards similar to those in the Canadian armament plants which read: "It all depends on me."

"If each and every one of us 25,000 volunteers works this week as if the success of the whole campaign depends on him, then we shall win a victory for the 400,000 people who will need help from Community Fund agencies this coming year," he said.

"Come what may, let us push on toward our goal."

At the end of an intensive week end of soliciting through 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston, the consensus, gathered from solicitors who telephoned headquarters last night, was that tramping through the snow and cold had been worth it.

The Rt. Rev. Robert P. Barry, director of the Roman Catholic Charitable Bureau, was the chief speaker at the luncheon, as arranged by Maurice M. Osborne, Chairman of Events for the campaign.

Additional units of Boston's public school system, led by Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, were reported early today by Michael J. Galvin, Chairman of the Public Employees division. Here is the latest list:

Blackington district, John J. Mahoney, Master, 106 per cent; Everett district, Bertha L. Mulloney, 131 per cent; Norcross School, Eunice C. Hearn, Master, 100.5 per cent; Mather district, Thomas D. Craven, Master, 100.3 per cent; Bennett district, Thomas J. Cunney, Master, 107 per cent; Woodrow Wilson, Theobald A. Lynch, Master, 100 per cent; Dorchester High for Girls, Alice M. Twigg, Master, 114 per cent; Robert Treat Paine, Emma F. Jenkins, Master, 109 per cent; Martin district (Roxbury), Charles M. Lamprey, Master, 111 per cent.

List of contributors: Page 10.

Thai and Indo-China in Truce With Japan in Mediator Role

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 27 (AP)—A decision has been reached to conclude a truce in the undeclared border warfare between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China, but Japan, acting as mediator, has not yet submitted the basis for such an agreement, Deputy Foreign Minister Nai Direk Jayanam said today.

Mr. Jayanam declined to indicate the terms of a possible settlement. Intense diplomatic activity prevailed at the Foreign Office, where callers included the British and United States Ministers to Bangkok.

[Reports from Hanoi, Capital of French Indo-China, said an armistice has been agreed to, effective at 10 p. m. E. S. T., Sunday.]

The Thai High Command had announced its troops pursued vigorous activity on all fronts Jan. 26.

A High Command communiqué said Thai troops, aided by the air force, had surrounded the fortress of Sisophon, in Indo-China, occupied a town in Champasaki Province and districts in Luang-Prabang, on the right bank of the Upper Mekong River.

Two French planes attempting to raid Thailand were reported routed by Thai craft.

Air Chief on Visit

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, Jan. 27 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Charles Burnett, Chief of Staff for the Australian Air Force, arrived here Jan. 25 to confer with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander of British Forces in the Far East.

Sir Charles also was expected to visit units of the Australian Air Force stationed in Malaya.

A Ministry of Information statement said Sir Charles' visit was added evidence of Australian cooperation in Singapore defense plans and commented on "the recent rapid expansion of the Australian Air Force."

Tokyo Trade Plan

MANILA, Jan 27 (AP)—Rumors have reached reliable Japanese headquarters here that Japan has listed economic concessions of a broad nature as the proposed agenda for negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies.

Japanese requests were thus described:

Permission for free exploration of the outer islands; the privilege of establishing a regular airline from the islands with weather information supplied; mining and fishing concessions; the privilege of exploiting undeveloped areas with Japanese labor; revision of the Netherlands East Indians import-quota laws; permission to Japanese doctors and dentists to enter the Indies; permission to organize small businesses, printing houses, ice-making plants, and the like.

It was recalled that the Batavia Government has stated that the Netherlands East Indies grants no special treatment to any nation and it is thus believed that Japanese proposals were unlikely to meet a favorable reception.

Bullitt Has Evidence Tending To Disprove War Guilt Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — **Charges by isolationists that Roosevelt envoys deceived France and Britain into declaring war on Germany in the belief that they would** get active American assistance were stoutly denied here as William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, offered documentary correspondence apparently refuting the accusation. The was guilt charge has been made or implied repeatedly in the past year, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh brought the matter into the open by repeating it in testimony last week.

Mr. Bullitt offered two texts, one said to be a translation of a letter from Edouard Daladier, then Prime Minister, dated April 4, 1940, to President Roosevelt, branding the charge of such an understanding as "German propaganda"; and the other a letter from R. Walton Moore, Counselor of the State Department, dated Jan. 23, 1940, directed to Chairman Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, quoting passages written by Mr. Bullitt in a personal letter from Paris, Nov. 29, 1936, at a time when Judge Moore was acting Secretary of State. Mr. Bullitt emphasized the wisdom of informing France—then concluding that war was inevitable—that if it declared war it could not expect American troops.

Excerpts from the Daladier letter:

Blames Nazi Propagandists

"My Dear President:

"I have just read the allegations of the Nazi Government on the subject of pretended declarations of Ambassador Bullitt.

"No one can foresee to what limits German propaganda will carry its lies. Also I should tell you that during the past two years when I was Prime Minister, Ambassador Bullitt always said to me that in case of a European conflict, France should make her decisions knowing that, according to the opinion of Ambassador Bullitt, the United States would not enter the war."

Excerpts from Mr. Bullitt's letter to Judge Moore which appeared in the latter's letter to Mr. Bloom:

"I am confident that so long as the President is in the White House and the Secretary of State and yourself in the Department, we will not become involved; and I feel that it is our duty not only to ourselves but to the French to compel them to realize that if they count on us for the sort of support they got in 1917, they will not get it.

"This confronts you in Washington and me in Paris with an extraordinarily delicate problem. We don't want to see France destroyed. We do have a fellow feeling for the democracies of England and France. We are sympathetic; but we have to be adamant when it comes to refusing the only sort of support that, in the last analysis, the French want.

When Fact Was Best

"It will not be easy to avoid the building up in France of great hopes of American support; hopes which, in the end, inevitably will be destroyed. Unless we kill these hopes politely and affectionately, but ruthlessly, before they grow too great, then final destruction will give rise to an enormous hatred of us here.

"... The most unfriendly act that any friend of France can commit today is to let the French Government or the French people allow themselves to believe that they can by hook or crook, by debt settlements or propaganda, or any other means get American troops again in Europe. This, incidentally, is absolutely true. We can do France no worse disservice than to allow her to base her security on an illusion of American support. . . .

"I feel, therefore, that both of us should make it entirely clear to the French that, while we should be glad to have them settle their debt to us, they must be certain that they cannot recreate the physical co-operation which existed when we went to war."

Judge Moore added only the following paragraph of his own comment:

"It is my information that Ambassador Bullitt followed without deviation the policy he suggested in this letter to me. And stated to all prime ministers and foreign ministers of France who were in office during his ambassadorship in France that, in his opinion, the United States would not enter the war in support of France."

Many in Anti-Axis Countries Don't Want U. S. to Enter War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—There is a large section of anti-Axis opinion in Europe that believes it would be unwise for the United States to enter the war on the side of England, according to a statement today by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on the basis of a confidential report from a European informant.

"There is much discussion in Europe as to the effect on hostilities of the strong American opinion of all-aid to Britain short of war," Dr. Butler said in quoting his informant.

"There are many opponents of the Axis who do not believe that the entry of the United States into the war would be helpful, since it might easily cause a distribution of the American Navy between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and thereby decrease its effectiveness in protecting Great Britain from that blockade which might quickly reduce it to a state of want in respect both to foodstuffs and munitions of war."

Butting a Stonewall

Dr. Butler asserted that his information was of the opinion that Germany was running against increasing difficulties due to its failure to accomplish greater results in the attack on Great Britain.

"If the present deadlock continues or if there is a failure successfully to develop Axis Power in eastern Europe, there will be nothing left for Germany but to make an intensified and early attempt to invade Great Britain in the hope of bringing the war to an end by an outstanding victory," Dr. Butler continued.

"All this gives rise to the question as to what has been the effect upon the Nazis and their plans of Mussolini's reverses. Is it these which have required delay on the part of the Nazis and a restudy of military and economic conditions? Moreover, the question becomes daily more important because of the embarrassment under which the Nazis find themselves in dealing with the Balkan problems and in giving help to Italy in that part of the world. Russia has put a virtual veto on any violation of the neutrality of Bulgaria and any attack on Turkey.

Rich Food for Thought

"Therefore the Nazis must ask themselves this question: Are we right to risk a conflict with Moscow in order to carry out our obligations to Italy and to attempt to give England a decisive blow through Asia Minor? It is believed that it is this question which is now occupying the thought of the Nazis."

Discussing the Italian situation, Dr. Butler said his information declared Mussolini had received a tremendous setback when the war which the Italian leader had thought would last but a few weeks stretched into months. As the result of stiff British resistance and Greek victories, Mussolini saw his imaginary conquest of a new empire vanish, he added.

"The result has been not only to shatter the dreams of Mussolini himself but to stir the Italian people generally to an increasingly strong desire to bring hostilities to an end as far as they are concerned and if possible to find an early way to rid themselves of the Duce himself," according to the report.

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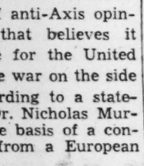

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NORTHWAYS

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Wide World

They Call for Flying Cadets

Lieut. North Callahan (left) and Lieut. Col. Tom Woodburn show the new Army poster calling for "Flying Cadets" in the latter's office at Governor's Island. Lieut. Col. Woodburn, who designed the poster, is using his artistic talent to aid Army publicity to the cause of national defense.

Access to Sea Aim of Bolivia And Paraguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 27 (AP)—Delegates from five Pan-American countries came here today for the opening of the regional River Plata Conference at which Foreign Ministers of landlocked Bolivia and Paraguay hoped for progress toward the goal their countries were unable to attain by wars—a free trade outlet to the sea.

This problem apepared to top the agenda for the conference of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay suggested last year at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Panama.

Official observers from the United States, Peru, and Chile arranged to attend the sessions which Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay said would be devoted strictly to economic subjects, with no discussion of defense matters.

Foreign Ministers Ostria Gutierrez of Bolivia and Luis A. Argana of Paraguay arrived early and spent Sunday as guests of Señor Guani preparing their arguments for the help of their sister Nations toward obtaining a freer economy.

Aside from Paraguay and Bolivia the meeting aroused little advance enthusiasm among its members. This was explained by saying that while Paraguay and Bolivia, weakened economically by the depression of the early thirties and by their five-year war for the Chaco Territory hoped for favorable port concessions, the others had little to gain.

A spokesman for the Argentine Government commented that the meeting would lead to a series of interesting recommendations "and nothing more."

His Government and that of Brazil sent delegations to the Conference more as "interested onlookers."

Topics to be considered include: Establishment of a trade system for the landlocked nations through special river and port facilities, lowering of railroad and river transport tariffs to ease the freight charges on Bolivian and Paraguayan merchandise on its way to Atlantic ports, improvement of river and rail traffic and the opening of new lines of communication.

G-Men Find Little Signs of Sabotage

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—B. E. Sackett, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's New York office, said there had been no wave of organized sabotage against American industry by foreign agents and that a federal investigation had shown that 98 per cent of recent explosions in industrial plants were due to speed-up of industry, inexperience of employees with machines, or carelessness.

Mr. Sackett advised delegates to a conference of New York State Commercial Secretaries not to become "over-hysterical" but added that it would be "just as ridiculous to feel there is no danger of sabotage."

Brooklyn College Suit Is Dismissed

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Benedit D. Dineen has dismissed a taxpayer's suit calling upon the Board of Higher Education to dismiss six faculty members of Brooklyn College on the ground that they allegedly were Communists.

Although he said the action was premature, Justice Dineen asserted in his decision that "it is time that the taxpayers were relieved from paying the salaries of any professors, instructors, or the like who may be attempting to tear down and destroy our American way of life."

He pointed out that an investigation of possible subversive activities was in progress.

U. S. Jewry Backs Britain, Asks Palestine Commonwealth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—American Jewry gives its united support to the Government's policy of all-out aid to Britain and advocates the establishment of Palestine as a "Jewish commonwealth to make possible large-scale postwar colonization of Jewish refugees."

Resolutions backing both of these objectives were passed by the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal which was attended here this week end by more than 1,600 delegates.

Despite its regret that the British Government is still applying "restrictions on Jewish immigration and land purchase" in Palestine, the Conference expressed its gratification at the "splendid contribution of the Jews of Palestine by providing nearly 8,000 volunteers for service in the British Army."

Jewish Military Force

It urged Great Britain to make possible the establishment of "a suitable Jewish military force for service in the struggle for democracy and for the defense of Palestine."

"This Conference gives its unqualified indorsement and complete support to the policy established and pursued by the Government of the United States of extending maximum aid to Great Britain and its allies in their struggle to insure the survival of democracy, freedom and justice throughout the world," its resolution read.

"The Conference expresses the hope that the victory of the allied cause will vindicate and permanently establish the principles of individual and national freedom, equality and independence, and, accordingly, that on the termination of the war will result in

"(A) Equal individual and group rights for Jews in all countries where they reside, and the eradication of all racial, religious and national discrimination in any form.

"(B) The establishment of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth.

Postwar Conditions

"The Conference declares its belief that in the conditions which will prevail in postwar Europe, Jewry will be faced with the task of finding a home for large masses of Jews from central and eastern Europe and that it is their deep conviction, proved by past experience, that only by large-scale colonization of these Jews in Palestine, with the aim of its reconstitution as a Jewish Commonwealth, can the Jewish problem be permanently solved."

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts addressed the conference and added their support to the Palestine project and the emergency campaign in its behalf. Messages were also received from Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York and Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

United States

California

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 6. Radiocast Station KFWB, 950 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Los Angeles (Twenty-first Church): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, North Hollywood, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, Maplewood and St. Andrews Place, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Martinez: Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Redondo Beach: Woman's Club House, 400 South Broadway, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Cristobal: Church Building, Thirteenth and Bolivar Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Connecticut

New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

District of Columbia

Washington: The National Theater, Thirteenth and E. Streets, N. W., 12:10 p. m., Feb. 7, joint lecture.

Florida

Bradenton: Recreation Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Okechobee Road and Flagler Drive, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Georgia

Thomasville: Church Edifice, Dawson and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5646 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Rockford: Church Edifice, 515 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1063 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Kansas

Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, Eighth and Roosevelt Streets, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School East, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Kentucky

Paducah: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Winchester (auspices First Church, Lexington): Winchester City High School Auditorium, Burns Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 4. Radiocast Station CKLW, 1030 kilocycles.

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 8240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Flint (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Midland: Midland High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Port Huron: Chicago Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8 p. m., Feb 7.

Mississippi

Natchez: Ritz Theater, 127 North Commerce Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Auditorium, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 2. Radiocast Station KOWH, 660 kilocycles.

York: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

New Jersey

Camden: Woodrow Wilson High School, 3100 Federal Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

New York

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 3.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Syracuse (First Church): Lincoln Auditorium, Adams and Warren Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

North Dakota

Bismarck: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Ohio

Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Oklahoma

Enid: Emerson Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Oregon

Cottage Grove: Union High School, Taylor Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Salem: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Texas

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Houston (Fifth Church): Stephen F. Austin High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Robstown: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Sweetwater: City Hall Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

Washington

Seattle (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 3555 Eighth Avenue West, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Walla Walla: Capitol Theater, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 2. Radiocast Station KUJ, 1370kc.

Two New Streamliners For Empire State Express

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Two new streamline trains are to be built for the Empire State Express and will operate each way between New York, Buffalo and the Middle West daily on the fastest daylight run between the State's two chief cities, F. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central, announced in a letter to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman Jan. 25. The two trains, constructed of stainless steel, will cost between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 and will be built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

Half a Million Jobs by Mid '42 Building Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Labor Department estimated that about 506,000 new jobs will be made available by June, 1942, as the result of Government contracts already made for shipbuilding—a figure which does not include a multitude of additional workers needed for the proposed emergency ship construction program or private projects.

The Department, reporting to the Defense Commission, said that 126,000 workers were employed in construction of Government vessels in November, 1940, and that 253,400 more would be required by June, 1942. It added that about the same number of additional workers would be needed to produce raw and processed material for the shipyards.

Nor does the estimate include the number needed to build the 200 "emergency" merchant ships of 7,500 tons each which President Roosevelt has recommended and which Congress now is considering.

The Department said that since last June work had been begun on $4,079,000,000 of ships, and that work still was in progress on an additional $670,000,000 of vessels begun prior to that time. These funds cover construction of 643 naval and Maritime Commission vessels.

The Maritime Commission, in an annual report to Congress Jan. 25, said its ship construction program was well ahead of schedule and that the carrying power of the Nation's merchant marine was superior to 1938 despite a decrease in the number of vessels due to scrapping of some old tonnage and sales to foreign nations.

Lobbyists Get Seats —And 'Recognition'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Arkansas Senate Jan. 25 voted special—and very conspicuous—seating arrangements for lobbyists, some of whom seem to have been getting in members' seats, if not in their hair.

"Whereas certain paid lobbyists are at regular attendance," declared a unanimously-approved resolution, "—be it resolved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to procure three or more seats, six feet high, bearing the inscription 'The Lobby' and have same placed in a conspicuous place, so that these gentlemen may be easily seen."

The resolution came up at an unprecedented post-midnight session of the body, which approved a $137,000,000 highway bond refunding program proposed by Governor Homer M. Adkins.

Over-Ocean Route Change by P. A. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has authorized Pan American Airways, Inc., to route its west-bound flights from Europe to the United States via the intermediate points Bolama, Portuguese Guinea; Port of Spain, Trinidad, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, until May 1, 1941.

The present authorized route runs from Lisbon, Portugal, via the intermediate points Horta, the Azores, Hamilton, Bermuda, to New York.

The order is designed to permit the alternative routing when weather conditions at Horta make operations there inadvisable.

In aonther action, a CAB examiner recommended that Pan American Airways be authorized to operate between Manila, P. I., and Singapore, the Straits Settlements, for a two-year period.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, Feb. 2, 16, March 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 2; March 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 2, March 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 2, March 2.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc and 277.6m, on Feb. 2.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc on Feb. 2, 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16, 30.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Feb. 2; March 2.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 2; March 2, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Feb. 2, 16; March 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Feb. 9, 23; March 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 16; March 16.

British Victory Seen Vital To Agriculture in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 27—The Canadian farmer has become the largest economic casualty of the war within North America. And apparently there is no real hope for him until the war has been won.

A blunt warning to this effect has just been given to the man on the land by J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, and for years the champion of all agriculturists. An improvement in the general economic position of the farmer, he said at Regina, cannot be expected until victory has been won in the war "which we hope will not last longer than five or six years." This speech obviously was intended as a stern reply from the government against undue demands by agriculture for parity with industry.

Mr. Gardiner's speech, however, will not end the controversy over farm prices which has developed in Canada as a result of the war. Perhaps the most serious strain in Canadian politics today is due to farmers who insist that if industry is to get the wages of 1929—as provided by the government—then agriculture should at least get something better than the wages of the depression years.

Inflation Link Seen

The drive for parity of prices between agriculture and industry, or something approaching it, will be linked with the inflation movement launched in Ontario by Premier Mitchell Hepburn in association with Premier William Aberhart, of Alberta. Inflation is designed to appeal to farmers who remember that in the last war they enjoyed high prices. But in this war, of course, their position is entirely different and inflation would be ruinous to them, for the obvious reason that they generally produce a surplus which cannot be sold against the European blockade. With an unsaleable surplus on hand, no devaluation of money could boost their prices whereas in the last war they could sell all they could produce, and a devalued dollar meant an increased farm income.

Nevertheless, the inflation cry is being used among the farmers and may have some effect on those who do not understand its implications. Mr. Gardiner's blunt Regina statement is taken as indicating again the government's determination to avoid inflationary measures. The government simply cannot begin to bonus farmers up to the level of industry within the limits of sound finance and a stable dollar.

Subsidy to agriculture already has gone a long way. The whole wheat industry exists now entirely on government aid. The state buys all the wheat sold by the farmer and the state can only sell part of it.

With enough wheat on hand to fill present demands for two years, the government has been conferring lately with experts on a plan to reduce this year's crop—probably by refusing to buy from any farmer more than seventy-five per cent of the amount it purchased from him last year.

Even with these measures, the Canadian taxpayer must carry a huge burden of wheat. The government is committed to pay seventy cents a bushel on about 500,000,000 bushels, and what amounts it can sell in the restricted world market is not clear. Certainly the loss to the Treasury will be enormous, if the war lasts long.

The government is paying a bonus of two cents a pound on the first grade of cheese and one cent on the second grade. Last year this cost the taxpayers a round million dollars.

The government saved the great British Columbia apple industry by taking over 1,000,000 boxes of apples out of the last crop, at a cost not yet revealed.

Minimum Price Guaranteed

The dairy farmer will be guaranteed a minimum price for butter in the spring, when butter supplies are growing and threatening to reduce prices.

All this adds up to a great burden for the taxpayer but it does not begin to put agriculture on a parity with industry. The government has virtually assured all industrial workers that they shall enjoy the amount of wages they have been receiving lately, or the 1929 level, if that is higher. Moreover, it has laid down the principle that wages shall advance with the cost of living. To give agriculture 1929 prices, and to advance those prices as living costs rise is manifestly out of the question. It would over-strain the Treasury and threaten to undermine the national war effort. But the rising discontent of the farmer which cannot be subdued by speeches from Cabinet Ministers is going to be an increasing factor in Canadian politics, probably with far-reaching results.

Old-time politicians do not forget that agrarian revolt gave birth to the Progressive Party which swept the West in 1921 and violently altered the whole course of Canadian politics from that time onward.

Japan's Scrap Iron Returns

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—A $64,000 cargo of scrap iron, loaded for shipment to Japan in 1937 and stranded in San Francisco Bay since, will go into the national defense hopper.

It is the cargo of the Kwang Yuan, freighter which has seen ship fights, mutiny, seizure and several new owners in recent years.

The Chinese Consul-General refused to allow the vessel clearance in 1937, asserting it had been seized from China and was being reclaimed under war conditions.

The Federal Court ruled the ship was properly in Chinese custody, though the cargo certainly belonged to Japan, which had paid for it. The Japanese had little benefit of the ruling, however, for they could not touch the ship to move it to a pier for unloading, and to unload at anchor was not considered feasible.

The United States Supreme Court declined to review the decision. The ship recently was sold by the Chinese to the Carpenter line.

The scrap to be unloaded today is to go to the Bethlehem Steel Company, presumably under a settlement with the Japanese.

'Iron for Britain'

SEMINOLE, Okla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Title to 10 cars of scrap iron contributed in an "iron for Britain" movement was accepted Saturday by a British representative.

Henry Drummond-Wolff, Providence, R. I., representing a Wales tin plate workers association, said in receiving the metal at a formal ceremony:

"We need it badly. Many of the souces of our iron have been closed to us. . . . We are grateful for this. We feel it will be a big help to the English who are fighting their battles—and they believe your battles, too."

The campaign was conceived by Fred McDuff, Seminole oil equipment manufacturer. He has termed it a non-profit project in which the metal will be cast into bars by American labor and shipped to England for use in armament manufacture.

Wider Merit System Held Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The merit system, an aid to defense, should be extended as far and as fast as possible to make public administration more competent, according to the annual report for 1940 of the National Civil Service Reform League, released by Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., President of the League, today.

"The merit system is no longer merely a desirable reform," the report declares. "It has become a public necessity. The continuance of the democratic process in local as well as national government may be determined in the next few years by the success or failure of this movement for extension and perfection of the merit system.

"Government administration by amateurs, appointed because of their political experience in party club houses and on the hustings, is wholly inadequate to carry out technical, social and economic services and regulations affecting the business and safety of 130,000,000 whether at war or peace. The merit system is essential if democratic processes are to survive the present crisis."

The report names President Roosevelt, Wendell L. Willkie, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Herbert Hoover, and James A. Farley as among those approving expansion of the merit system.

The report says Civil Service supplies more than 200,000 workers in Federal defense work.

Musicians' Union Head Wins Court Victory

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians of the American Federation of Labor has won a major victory in his attempt to force high-ranking concert soloists to join his union.

In a unanimous decision, the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court Jan. 24 dismissed an order restraining Mr. Petrillo from interfering with members of the American Guild of Musical Artists, also an A. F. of L. affiliate.

The decision clears the way for Mr. Petrillo to bar AGMA instrumentalists from concert halls, motion pictures and radio by calling out any A. F. of M. soloists and orchestras who appeared with non-union concert stars.

AFM Counsel Henry Friedman said the union would start an organization drive among concert stars including Jascha Heifetz, Jose Iturbi, Albert Spalding, Frank Chapman and Gladys Swarthout and others belonging to the AGMA.

Most of the Nation's orchestras are connected with the AFM, while many celebrated soloists are members of the AGMA, which is headed by Lawrence Tibbett.

Nashville Publisher Gets Navy Press Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Commander James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, has been assigned to duty in the press relations section of the Navy Department.

Commander Stahlman, who was President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association from 1937 until 1939, holds a commission in the Naval Reserve, and he applied to Secretary Knox for active duty.

The Banner will be under the management of the publisher's brother, E. B. Stahlman, Jr., during his absence.

Will Addressees Get Them, Democracy Letters to Europe?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A letter describing "How democracy works in the United States," will be mailed this week to residents of Germany, Italy, and Russia, C. D. Jackson, President of the Council For Democracy, announced today. It is to be sent out as a test of the international postal agreements under which totalitarian states have been mailing quantities of propaganda material to the United States for distribution at the expense of the American taxpayer, and although the Council admits it does not know what disposition will be made of the material in dictator-controlled countries, it holds the action by totalitarian governments might set a precedent for reciprocal action by this government.

The letter will be translated into German, Russian and Italian and will be addressed to mayors of cities and other officials and to newspaper editors, businessmen and others in the totalitarian states. Copies of it will be sent by way of Siberia so that there will be no question of British censorship of propaganda.

"We feel," the letter says, "that perhaps you are not receiving the full facts about how democracy works in the United States. We think it has worked very well. We do not say this in a comparative sense, nor do we wish to boast. We simply say that the people in the United States live together peacefully and securely, and that under our democracy we have developed a sense of freedom and personal dignity."

Briefly describing the recent presidential election, the letter stresses that, "although Mr. Willkie was defeated, he remained free to continue to express his opinions on the policies of our Government."

"Perhaps you do not know that our defense program is going forward very rapidly," it continues. "This year we are spending $12,000,000,000 for our armaments. We have found that democracy in America is able to produce guns without sacrificing butter.

"The most important of these facts is that of hope in America—hope that arises from the knowledge that in the United States wrongs can be righted without bloodshed; that here all men may express their desires and opinions and may work for a better society; that in the past 10 years we have achieved social and economic progress peacefully and in a spirit of understanding. This, we think, is important, for it shows that democracy is the remedy for its own defects, and that the initiative rests with the people."

The letter then summarizes the freedoms which Americans enjoy, referring to the freedom of labor organizations, adherence to principles of religious liberty, and to freedom of speech and assembly.

Survey of State Tax Trends: Little Change for John Q. You

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—John Q. Public may be able to hold his own with the State tax collectors this year.

It doesn't look like his taxes will go down much, but they might not go up much, either.

An Associated Press survey of 29 States showed today that Governors or Legislatures in 12 of them had gone on record against increasing the tax load.

In seven others the trend was toward lightening it.

Bills introduced or ready for introduction in the Legislatures of 10 States indicated that new assessments might be collected in 1941.

The downward trend was reflected in proposals for lower sales taxes in Illinois, Colorado, California, North Carolina, and South Dakota, as well as further relief for property owners in Minnesota, Texas, Maine, and South Dakota.

Corporate and personal incomes, the survey disclosed, might have to bear the burden of most of the new levies, although luxuries, amusements, legalized gambling and chain stores also were being eyed as possible sources of additional revenue.

Michigan's Expectation

The Michigan Legislature expected to receive a control and revenue measure to lealize handbooks, slot machines and gambling houses and then tax them.

A bill before the Washington Legislature provided for a 50 per cent "take" from pinball machines, while one in Massachusetts hiked the State's share of parimutuel profits at dog and horse races.

In the luxury line, Oklahoma lawmakers were pondering the advisability of a half-cent levy on nickel cigars. Bills to tax tobacco and cigarets also were up in Oregon, Maine and Nebraska. A South Carolina bill, however, would serve to erase $2,000,000 in liquor tax revenues by returning the State to a dry status.

General trends toward tax reduction were shown in Illinois, Colorado, South Carolina, Indiana, North Carolina, South Dakota and New Hampshire.

Optimistic Roll

Prospects of no new taxation were rosy in New Jersey, Oregon, California, Montana, New York, Wisconsin, Georgia, Ohio, Iowa, Delaware, Connecticut, and Nebraska. Tax measures were pending in some of these States, but if they were not offset by proposed tax reductions they faced an unfriendly Legislature or Governor.

Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado has told the Legislature that there should be no new State imposts because of the increase in Federal taxes brought about by the defense program.

In Illinois, Gov. Dwight H. Green already has fired more than 900 employees, and has promised to remove the 3 per cent sales assessment from foodstuffs.

Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin has agreed to get along on cash balances and further economies; Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon has warned he would veto any new taxes; Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey has told his Legislature that there was no apparent need for new or additional levies; and Republican majority leaders in the New York Legislature oppose any new taxes this year.

American Eagle Club Entertains Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Soldier members of the American Eagle Club acted as hosts at a party here recently for 81 children from bombed areas. Money had been collected for the party at the opening of the club last December.

The children present were chosen by the Salvation Army. Each of them was given a good meal and a voucher to buy a pair of strong shoes. A Punch and Judy show and presents added to the gaiety of the occasion. The club was responsible for the transit of the children to and from the party.

California's 'Little Dies' To Comb School System

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—The California Senate has adopted an Assembly resolution setting up a "Little Dies" Committee for an investigation of alleged subversive activities in State agencies and the public school system.

An appropriation of $10,000 was provided to finance the inquiry by a joint legislative committee.

FCC 'Go' Signal Looms For Commercial Television

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Rapid progress in setting up television standards that may lead the Federal Communications Commission to turn the amber light against this infant industry to green was reported here today by the television industry.

Last spring the Commission decided to hold the amber light on television until the industry's engineers could agree on standards on which a basically sound national television system could be based.

A report just brought in by the National Television System Committee, made up of engineers in the industry, brought commendation from James L. Fly, FCC Chairman.

"The manner in which the industry has turned to on this job gives us all pride," said Mr. Fly. He described the interindustry cooperation involved as "another example of the best that is in our democratic system."

Many Tests Held

Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director, Engineering Department, Radio Manufacturers Association, and Chairman of the Interindustry Committee, told the Commission that over 60 meetings and 20 tests had been held in the interests of standards. Participating in the discussions have been representatives of television companies, spokesmen for national technical organizations, and individual experts.

The Commission originally planned to have television take the air commercially on a limited scale last September, but a selling campaign initiated in the New York area by the Radio Corporation of America last spring brought charges from a competitor, the Allan B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., that widespread sale of RCA sets would "freeze" television at its present stage by locking receiving sets to an only partially-developed system of transmission.

Debut Postponed

Dissatisfaction with RCA standards also was voiced by Zenith Radio Corporation and by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation.

Faced with this division of opinion within the industry as to standards, the Commission decided to delay the commercial debut of television until engineering opinion was ready to agree upon a set of technical standards.

The latest report to the Commission, covering every phase of television, both from the point of view of the industry and the "looker," indicated that substantial agreement has now been reached.

As a preliminary to the conference, FCC members went to New York to witness various demonstrations of late television developments.

Two companies—the National Broadcasting Company and Philco, Associated with the Mutual Chain—"televised" the proceedings of the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia via cable to New York City last summer, but no company had the facilities of transmitting last week's inaugural ceremonies here.

From Figures to Notes

Wide World

Dr. Albert Einstein Plays for Relief Fund

Dr. Einstein exchanged his blackboard for his violin the other day to join with Gaby Casadesus in a program of violin and piano sonatas at the Present Day Club in Princeton, N. J. Proceeds of the concert were given to the American Friends Service Committee for refugee children in England. Here the famous physicist acknowledges the applause of his accompanist who joined the audience in a tribute to Dr. Einstein. In the center is Norman Voelcker, who assisted the musicians. Mrs. Casadesus is the wife of the French pianist-composer, Robert Casadesus.

Coudert and Barton Seek Simpson's Seat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The Congress vacancy in Manhattan's "silk stocking" Seventeenth District caused by the passing Jan. 25 of Representative Kenneth F. Simpson, Liberal Republican, brings a major contest to New York's 1941 political calendar on which the main event had been the local matter of electing a New York City Mayor.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is expected to issue an early call for a special election to fill the seat to which Mr. Simpson acceded only last November, and Republican, Democratic, and American Labor Party leaders were drawing lines for nominating sessions.

The two Republican names definitely to the fore for the succession are State Senator Frederic R. Coudert Jr., who went to Albany with Mr. Simpson's backing in 1939, and whose brilliant record there has made him virtual spokesman for the New York City bloc, and Bruce Barton, Mr. Simpson's predecessor in the House of Representatives seat and whose three-year service in it made him a national Republican Party figure.

Both men are known to be receptive to the nomination, and it appeared here that the choice would be determined on the basis of their conflicting stand on the issue of United States foreign policy in the European war crisis.

Issue of Campaign

While the House doubtless will have disposed of the pending lend-lease bill for full aid to Britain before the special election here, there was little doubt in local political quarters that domestic issues would be relegated in the campaign to that of present United States relations to Europe. In this, Mr. Courdert is known to be in sympathy with President Roosevelt's foreign policy. While Mr. Barton is for British aid with emphasis on "short of war" in the concept that such aid is only incidentally part of our national defense.

During the presidential campaign when he was Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York and subsequently, Mr. Barton has been against United States embroilment in the war and for fortressing its legislation against this danger and additional laws to further this determination. Men closest to Mr. Barton declared he could not by any stretch of imagination be catalogued with the interventionists any more than he is out-and-out isolationist. He sees the European situation, it was stated, much as does the Republican leadership in Congress which split with Wendell L. Willkie this month on his indorsement of the lend-lease British-aid program.

Sees Hitler Menace

Mr. Coudert's position is well defined. He sees a Hitler victory over Britain as the gravest kind of menace to democratic government and is for a flexible foreign policy in the emergency. Instead of being nailed hard and fast to definitive action for or against United States embroilment in the war, he would subscribe to the Roosevelt-Hull policy as how pursued which would make American action conform to the exigencies of what he holds is the best national interest.

The Seventeenth Congressional District where the special election will be held is strongly interventionist, and Mr. Simpson already had sponsored legislation suggested by Wendell Willkie in support of the Administration's full aid to Britain bill, but limiting the grant of extraordinary executive powers to two years and specifying the countries to receive such aid.

In the eyes of Republicans holding Mr. Barton's view on the issue, Mr. Willkie made an untenable volte-face in coming out for the Roosevelt lend-lease proposal as handing a "ridiculous blank check" to the President after campaigning throughout the Nation against centralization of executive power as the great danger to the American way of life. That Mr. Willkie proclaimed his indorsement without consulting the Party leadership in Congress is seen as an unforgiveable political error in these quarters.

Bethlehem 'Protest' Strikers Decide on Return to Work

By the Associated Press

Participants in what union organizers called a "protest demonstration" at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Bethlehem, Pa., decided to return to the jobs they left on Jan. 24.

Van A. Bittner, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Steel Workers Organizing Committee, estimated about 1,500 of the plant's 21,000 employees remained away from work. A company spokesman said that the plant was operating normally, although pickets were at the entrances.

The company, with plants in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, has more than a billion dollars worth of defense contracts.

Mr. Bittner said the "protest" was against what he described as the company's refusal to adjust union grievances which included questions of wages and seniority.

At Bayonne, N. J., members of Local 439 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) voted to end a three-week strike at the Babcock and Wilcox Company plant and return to work.

At Detroit a strike of saleswomen of Neisner Bros., Inc., operators of a chaine of department stores, ended with union ratification of settlement terms and a one-year contract.

In Atlanta, Ga., the Southern Textile Conference voted to ask the Federal Government to immediately increase the textile industry's wage minimum from 32½ to 40 cents per hour. Earlier, the delegates voted in favor of all possible aid to Great Britain.

At Cleveland, the Standard Tool Company, producer of factory equipment for many defense industries, was closed today in a strike called by the C. I. O. United Auto Workers Union.

At East Moline, Ill., the management of the International Harvester Company's East Moline works, shut down since Jan. 16 because of a labor dispute, prepared the plant today for a resumption of operations Jan. 29.

At Cleveland, the executive council of the A. F. of L. Motor Coach Employees' union voted to cancel a recent contract covering drivers of buses operated by Central, New England and Illinois Greyhound lines, union officials announced.

Samuel Berrong of Milwaukee, Executive Council member, said the cancellation would become effective at 6 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 8, unless agreement is reached in negotiations relating to maintenance and terminal evployees of the lines.

FBI Seeks Missing Civil Service Lists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation sought today to determine whether personnel records taken on the sly from civil service offices were used for compiling "sucker" mailing lists or for some more sinister purpose.

They questioned two men whom they brought, handcuffed, to a police station and an FBI spokesman said several probably were involved in an alleged plot to remove confidential personnel files.

The records involved, stored in several scattered buildings, contained names, addresses, information on dependents, amount of salary and character of work done, as well as data on special abilities which might be put to use in case of necessity.

When the information was asked of employees, it was generally assumed that it would be used to take advantage of special skills when and if the need arose in national defense efforts, or in possible wartime activity.

Liquor's Use in France Called Lesson to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27—Intemperance was a significant factor in the collapse of France, and the United States should take warning from the fate of the French Republic, members of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League were told by Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, at the League's thirty-fifth annual meeting here yesterday. Mr. Bryson was unable to come to Baltimore, but his address was read from the platform by his secretary.

An audience of more than 1,500 Anti-Saloon members—one of the largest to attend the Maryland League's rally in recent years—applauded repeatedly as telling blows against the liquor traffic were made by the South Carolina Representative. His topic was, "America Defended or America Debauched?"

"The recent fate of France should stand before us as a grim reminder of disaster," Mr. Bryson said. "At the outset of the present European war, these two significant facts were known about the French Republic: first, that her army was the best trained in all the world, and, second, that her per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages was higher than that of any other European nation.

"We may charge the fall of France to a number of factors, yet we cannot dismiss the express judgment of the French people themselves when we recall that on Aug. 24 last, there came from Vichy a tersely worded news dispatch which read, 'A government spokesman said today that alcohol was one of the chief causes of the collapse of France under attack.'

Quotes General Lee

"Yesterday France came to grips with a Germany so intent on success and victory that she established a higher standard of self-discipline and sobriety than ever attempted by the French people.

"Today, Germany being more intent than ever on success and victory, has pushed her standards of self-discipline and sobriety to even higher levels.

"Will tomorrow find America softened by alcohol for the same sort of moral collapse that spelled disaster for France or will we be found hardened for any possible test of strength?"

Mr. Bryson quoted Gen. Robert E. Lee's view that "total abstinence from spirituous liquors is the best safeguard of morals and health," and added:

"Anyone who is familiar with the fatal properties of alcohol well knows that it undermines the nervous system, which is the source of power and endurance."

He declared that alcohol wastes national wealth, and stressed that since repeal in 1933, the American people have spent $20,000,000,000 for liquors, not including bootleg whisky.

"We are now spending three and one half billions annually for liquor," he said, "and I am advised that our imports from England of Scotch whisky are so enormous that for many months, when the British were buying from American manufacturers hundreds of airplanes, tanks and other pieces of mechanized equipment, our whisky purchases were the chief factor in maintaining a favorable balance of trade for Great Britain."

Denounces Indifference

Denouncing those who refuse to become concerned over the increase in the sale of liquor and the rise in crime throughout the United States, Representative Bryson said:

"To you members of the Anti-Saloon League I say, change this atmosphere of complacency with the thunder of fiery protest. This slumbering public indifference, rudely awaken it.

"This blindness to the harm done by alcohol, bring it to the light with facts. This veil of advertising and propaganda behind which ride the evils of the liquor traffic, expose it. Do these things to give this Nation added strength. Do them now. You must!

"Nations, like persons, may travel down the easy road of indulgence that ends in the depth of despair or up the difficult path of self-discipline which leads to the realms of greatness. Those who take the easy way stand to perish, while those who choose the difficult way stand to endure. In this crucial year of 1941, our Nation must harden its will and purpose to travel in but one direction, that is, along the unwinding path that alone leads to the fulfillment of America's manifest destiny."

Mothers' Aid Asked

George W. Crabbe, General Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America and for 24 years the Superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, told of the recently instituted campaign by temperance organizations and churches to bar liquor and vice interests from the vicinity of Army camps where thousands of young men are to undergo military training.

He called upon the mothers of America to join the fight to establish 10-mile zones about military camps in which the sale of liquor and beer would be illegal and in which undesirable persons would be barred.

The prayer was given by the Rev. Dr. John Falconer Fraser, Pastor of University Baptist Church in Baltimore. A song program was in charge of the Rev. Karl Justus, Pastor of the Sykesville (Md.) Methodist Church.

Jobs for Former Business Executives Shrink Rolls of the 40 Plus Club

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—One of New York's most unusual organizations, whose principal aim is to get rid of its members and go out of existence, the Forty Plus Club announced enthusiastically today that its membership had dwindled to a mere 70.

Devoted to the task of selling unemployed executives over 40 back to business, and to "combat and nullify the idea that businessmen over 40, with fine records of tried experience, are ready for the shelf," the Club now is having a difficult time finding new members who meet its requirements.

The reason, says its new President, Alfred B. Wilson, is the increased demand for "trained, efficient man power."

At times its membership rose to as many as 200, but in the two years of its existence, some 275 business executives have found new jobs, into which they were "sold" by their fellow-members.

To become a member, a man must be unemployed, over 40 years, be an American citizen, and have earned at least $4,000 a year as an executive.

Each member pledges himself to discover new jobs and to sell his brother members to the business that needs them. Each serves two or three days weekly, carrying out club assignments.

Mr. Wilson said the organization now was dickering with the Federal Government to find places for its members in the national defense program.

"We believe that with the increase in industrial labor, brought forth by the defense effort, there will be a need and a demand for trained executives," he said. "We are trying to break down age discriminations which are the principal bars to Federal posts."

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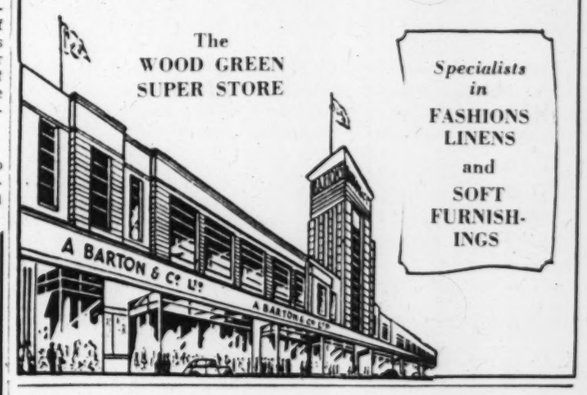

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British Make Triple Advance in Africa

Contact Italians at Derna, drive wedge into Eritrea, and invade Ethiopia and Somaliland.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 27 (AP)—British headquarters announced today that 25,000 Italian prisoners were taken in last week's capture of the Libyan port base of Tobruk and that 1,100 prisoners have been taken thus far in the British invasion of Italian Eritrea, in East Africa.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 27 (AP)—British troops are reported in battle contact with the garrison of the little Libyan port of Derna, 95 miles west of Tobruk, which the Italians were slated to have virtually abandoned.

Two thousand miles to the southeast, other British forces striking from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya Colony were said to have driven a wedge almost half way across Italian Eritrea toward the Red Sea and to have penetrated Ethiopia and Somaliland at numerous points.

The British thrust was reported continuing without any serious Italian resistance and military sources indicated that the Fascist troops apparently were falling back toward a defense line deep in Eritrea.

The British were reported to have taken the village of Biscia, 20 miles west of Agordat, then advanced to within 10 miles of Agordat, rail head of a line to the capital at Asmara, 70 miles farther east.

Aimed at Massawa

The British drive apparently was aimed at the Red Sea port of Massawa, less than 50 miles beyond Asmara. The British have advanced more than 80 miles from their original positions near Kassala, in the Sudan, and approximately 60 miles since crossing the Eritrean frontier.

Reports said 100 more Italians were captured, bringing to 700 the number taken in the 11-day drive on the Eritrean front.

Military dispatches from Kenya Colony said British troops were pushing into Italian Somaliland in several sectors, particularly in the vicinity of El Wak, and that there had been several encounters with patrols of Italian native troops.

The British also were reported to have driven into Ethiopia from the South, across the Kenya frontier, and from the West, in the Gallabat and Metemma sector.

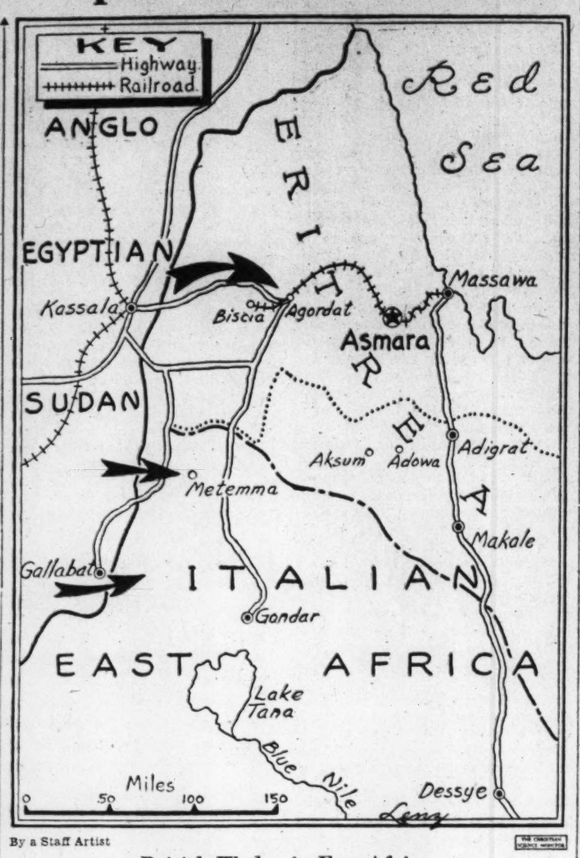
Clashes at Derna

British said there had been some clashes already around Derna, reached three days ago by advance British mechanized units which since have been reinforced by infantry and artillery brought from captured Tobruk.

Official announcement of the action there was limited to statements that operations were progressing satisfactorily.

Around Derna is the African Eden to which Premier Mussolini sent Italian colonists by the hundreds to farm the fertile valleys of the Gebel Akdar (Green Mountains) which observers say now might afford Marshal Rodolfo Graziani the rugged terrain for a stand to guard Bengasi, 150 miles farther along the Cirenaican Coast.

There were no reports, however, that Marshal Graziani so far has sent troops to meet the British advance.



By a Staff Artist

British Wedge in East Africa

Black arrows show points of British advance into Italian East Africa, the main advance being from Kassala in the Sudan toward the port of Massawa on the Red Sea.

British Troops Clean Up Tobruk Amid Smoke of Burning Ruins

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH BRITISH FORCES AT TOBRUK, Libya, Jan. 27—The fires were burning, as this was written, in different parts of Tobruk, from petrol dumps, the Italian cruiser San Giorgio in the harbor, and in various parts of the port, leaving Tobruk in a mass of thick smoke as Australian, British, and Free French soldiers were busy with clearing-up operations such as collecting material, removing debris, and rendering ineffective the land mines and booby traps still hidden on the outskirts of the port.

Only a small party of men, including crews of Bren carriers, were disarming some 5,000 Italians as I crossed with the Australian infantry from the artillery unit with which I had been stationed on the slopes south of the port.

The Australians are untiring. One battalion had marched on foot 22 miles in one day, fighting eight hours under shell fire.

"We don't mind that because we know what we are fighting for," said one of them.

Around us the picturesque sandy peninsula was crackling to cinders as the Italian survivors had prepared to lay the town in fiery ruins before capture.

Shells and Wisecracks

Australians moved uncomfortably through the drifting black smoke clouds, while from the still uncaptured western high ground an occasional shell fell onto the bomb-cratered streets. The Australians' drawing wisecracks punctured the dump explosions and artillery barks.

"Gee, it's grand to hear some guy who speaks English," observed an Australian who had discovered in the middle of a group of prisoners an Italian who had worked in a New York garage during an 18-year sojourn in America.

Italian soldiers in Tobruk, one of them told me, were awakened Jan. 21 by a frightful artillery barrage fully aware that their fate was sealed. For two consecutive nights, pounding by the Royal Air Force had reduced their morale to a hopeless pitch, and as the day wore on thick gloom settled upon the garrison.

The Australians — farmers, schoolmasters, woolsorters, and others—demonstrated what democracy's cause really means in battle. Their 30-mile hike in two days through darkness and duststorms, breaking through a well-prepared ring of defenses on the way, was an example of stark heroism that stood out against the gloomy aspect of the war-weary Italians.

Victim of Sabotage

Meanwhile the cruiser San Giorgio was ablaze. The first warship to enter Tobruk Harbor in 1911, when Libya passed to the Italians, was stealing out with civilian refugees when some Bren carrier chased it to the mouth of the harbor and stopped it from the shore.

Ten minutes later Admiral Vietina was delivering a speech in English, surrendering his sword.

Early entrants in Tobruk were greeted by a fellow countryman—a RAF mechanic who had been captured four days before and who had been "fifth-columning" on his own in the meantime.

Single-handed, as the ultimate assault opened up, he had eliminated most of the roof snipers in the town.

The town square itself was an amazing scene, crammed with a green-blue mass of Italians, hollow-eyed from their night's ordeal of bombs and shells, and the victorious British, Australians, and Free French begrimed with sand, but cheery.

One officer prisoner declared that the Tobruk staff had anticipated an attack two days after Bardia fell. When this failed to materialize it was assumed that the British were reorganizing and that the situation would be untroubled until February. Armored re-enforcements intended for a counterattack consequently had been sent back to the West for servicing.

Princesses Set Example for Britain

SOMEWHERE - IN - ENGLAND (AP)—On this much-attacked island, the children of King George and Queen Elizabeth are living a wartime existence today which is designed as a pattern for the great mass of children caught in the war.

That explanation is given for the fact that the Princesses—Elizabeth and Margaret Rose—spent the first four months of the war hidden like babes in the wood in a small granite house in a lonely Scottish glen.

Since January, 1940 they have been living somewhere in the South of England and they are still "evacuees" in this reputedly "safe" area.

Since they moved back to England, the movements of the Princesses have been chronicled at least a day late when newspapers have reported that they had been working or playing in the Windsor Castle area about 20 miles west of London.

The two little girls were first told about the war in November, 1939 when Queen Elizabeth journeyed to Scotland to see them. Now they are deep in many wartime activities and the British press announces at frequent intervals the part they are playing to aid various welfare organizations.

Picture Has Changed

But the British picture has changed considerably even for Elizabeth and Margaret Rose in 12 months. On Christmas, 1939 they sent gifts—it was Elizabeth's idea—to Mme. Albert Lebrun for French children evacuated from Paris and other cities to the French countryside. They did not repeat the gifts last year nor did they follow the 1939 practice of coming to London for their Christmas shopping.

Christmas, 1940, was the quietest Yuletide party the Princesses ever had and was spent at Windsor instead of at the usual celebration setting, at Sandringham House, King George's home in Norfolk. The only guests were the Duke and Duchess of Kent and their two children. They had a smaller Christmas tree than usual and although the children exchanged presents the adults confined their present giving to "token gifts."

Both Princesses played in a ballet number based on "An Apple for the Teacher" and the Queen was so pleased that she ordered a repeat "command performance."

Earlier in the same month there was a rumor that the Princesses had gone or were going to Canada or the United States. But, this was officially denied and the King's view was reported as "we prefer to share whatever family perils there may be with parents in this country." The growing threat of invasion failed to shift the King's attitude despite "pressure from influential quarters."

One newspaper coupled the denial with criticisms of "the general exodus of children of Cabinet ministers and wealthy aristocrats."

Active Girl Scouts

The Princesses participate in the activities of a Girl Scout troop and Elizabeth, who is a section leader, once invited 12 girls—all from the London slum area to Stepney—along to tea. Their guests romped with Dookie and Jane, their two pet Welsh Corgis and looked over the miniature house the people of Wales gave Elizabeth as a present on her eighth birthday.

Rosie Turner, a boiler maker's daughter apparently was most impressed by the liveried footmen who served them tea for she hesitated to take a cup, saying, "I'm more used to running errands for other people."

Elizabeth's most dramatic experience in 1940 was the radiocast she made in November from an underground studio in the country to British children.

"I can truthfully say to you," she said, "that all we children at home are full of cheerfulness and courage."

The press unanimously lauded the radiocast and called her radio voice a "lighter, higher edition of the Queen's."

Illustrated Diary

Elizabeth is busy on a 1941 diary, the fifth she has kept since the King started the habit by giving her a first diary bound in blue leather. Many of the entries are illustrated with her own pen and pencil drawings.

The dairy keeping is part of the strict, personal training and domestic discipline for the heir presumptive which the war has not been allowed to interrupt.

The girls are studying history, foreign relations, cooking, sewing, singing, piano, and languages. Before the war they studied German, but that has been replaced by Spanish. Several of Margaret Rose's mince pies have been "set before the King."

Most of the girls' spare time is spent in knitting scarves and sweaters for sailors, soldiers, and airmen.

Both are war conscious since they have seen bomb craters and the remains of German Messerschmitt planes which were shot down.

Elizabeth's Favorite Hobby

The war has not stopped Elizabeth's favorite hobby of home movies and she made many pictures of her father, mother, and sister riding and walking when Margaret Rose's birthday was celebrated last August. On that occasion the King and Queen took their daughters and six girl guests for a family picnic. Because of food restrictions a sponge cake was substituted for the peacetime frosted birthday cake.

Reports of last year that Elizabeth would be appointed Honorary Colonel of a British regiment and also be given some honorary naval rank were not confirmed, although a customary wartime measure is to link the heir to the throne with the fighting services.

Some of the princesses' war work is being done as Girl Scouts and Margaret was the first contributor to a Y. M. C. A. fund to buy mobile canteens and recreation huts. Both girls headed a war savings drive. Elizabeth bought the first £5 ($20) defense bond and Margaret Rose bought the first of a new issue of war savings certificates.

The princesses never have revealed what reply they sent to an unidentified Reading, Pa., girl named Elizabeth who sent one dollar to Elizabeth in December, 1939 with a letter saying: "Get your mother and father to let you come over here to this country where it is safe. We have a big house and you could stay with us."

British Princesses Try Bomber Devices

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 27

Princess Elizabeth, heiress-apparent to the throne of England, played at the controls of an American-made bomber of an RAF coastal command station yesterday while her sister, Princess Margaret Rose, lay down and focused the bomb sight

The plane, of course, did not leave the ground. Queen Elizabeth joined the Princesses in the machine.

King George decorated 18 RAF officers and men for deeds of "gallantry in the face of the enemy" and talked several minutes to Squadron Leader R. S. Tuck who is credited with shooting down at least 10 planes and who received the Distinguished Service Order.

Italians Through in Africa?

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Red Star, Russian Army newspaper, said last night it is no longer a question of the losses suffered by Italian troops in Libya, "but of the possibility of their further resistence at all."

Red Star reported nearly half the Italian troops in Libya have been put out of action by the British. It added that the position of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Libya," is critical."

"I is true," Red Star said, "that Grabiani has a powerful ally in the vast roadless spaces of Libya, but retreat into the depths of the desert is equivalent to perishing while movement along the coast inevitably would be threatened by the British Navy.

"The appearance of the German Air Force in the Mediterranean of course limits somewhat the liberty to maneuver of the British Navy but this cannot prevent fully its military action.

"The failure of the Italian troops in Albania prepared for England favorable ground for developing the action in Africa."

Of the English Channel, Red Star said:

"The mighty German military technique did not prove strong enough to overcome a water obstacle of 30 to 40 kilometers (about 20 to 25 miles) controlled by the powerful British Fleet."

Reporting that the German threat to invade England still existed, the paper said that nevertheless the "English power of resistance has grown immeasurably since May and June, 1940, and therefore any attempt at invasion now would demand colossal efforts by Germany."

Istanbul Faces 'Mock' War

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 27 (AP)—A mock state of war to last four days has been declared in Istanbul, beginning tomorrow, to give residents a taste of what may be in store for them if Turkey should be drawn into the European conflict.

It will include the most extensive air raid drill thus far for the City, key points of the link between Europe and the Near East in the strategic Dardanelles region.

Planes are to simulate air attacks on Istanbul and citizens will be forced to take cover when sirens sound, while all traffic, including trains, will be halted. Underground chambers of the famous Palace of the Sultans, relic of the Ottoman Empire, will be used as air-raid shelters.

Preparation coincided with declarations in Turkish newspapers that the Nation would defend itself against any Axis attack and also would act swiftly in the event of a threat elsewhere in the Balkans.

British officers have concluded military talks with Turkish leaders at Ankara and have gone to Karabuk, near the Black Sea, to inspect Turkey's new fuel and iron industry. Semiofficial sources said the conferences were held in an amiable atmosphere and that further consultations would be held whenever necessary. Turkey and Britain have a pact containing a pledge of British aid in event Turkey should be attacked.

Stuka Antiquated Says Test Pilot

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—The German stuka dive-bombers are "rather antiquated" compared to the latest models used by the United States Navy, H. Lloyd Child, Curtiss-Wright chief test pilot, said in a speech.

Mr. Child told the Buffalo Consistory 6:09 Club Jan. 24 that the Germans copied the technique of dive-bombing, which was originated by the United States Navy, and that if the stukas represent the Germans' latest development, "they haven't kept up with our advanced models."

Clippers May Cross Axis Planes' Paths

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Pan American Airways announced yesterday that it expects to make a survey flight within 10 days of an alternate westbound route from Europe over the South Atlantic which will see Clipper planes operating in the same area as German and Italian air lines.

Just authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board, the new route extends from Europe to this country via Bolama, Portuguese Guinea; Port of Spain, Trinidad, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. It is 7,200 miles long an dadds 26 hours to the present 28-hour crossings from Lisbon via Horta, the Azores, and Bermuda. The latter two ports will be eliminated in the new route, which will not be used when winds are favorable on the northern route, company men said.

New British Plea for Ships

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Shipping Minister Ronald Cross, in a trans-Atlantic radiocast to the United States, declared Jan. 25 that Britain can beat "the U-boat threat" but "we must have your industrial support."

"Ever since the fall of France our shipping losses have been heavy," Mr. Cross said, "and at the present rate of sinkings, the day might come when our power to import would not equal our military needs. We are putting out all our energy, using every resource to meet this threat, for if the output of your factories could not reach these shores, our plans to defeat Hitlerism must yield to a mere passive defense.

"The war might drag on for long years, before we could wear down the enemy's spirit. . . .

"So it is vital to maintain our shipping. British shipyards are working at full stretch to replace losses of cargo ships and reduce them by augmenting warships to protect convoys. . . .

"But the need for ships exceeds the unaided capacity of our yards."

"The battle of 1941," he said, "will be the battle of the seas. It is for you alone to determine what our speedy victory is worth to you and in what ways and to what extent you wish to give us help."

Mr. Cross recalled that "in the last war you increased your shipbuilding at a terriffic rate." By 1919, he said, had the war continued, United State output would have jumped "twenty times from 200,000 gross tons annually to 4,000,000—an all-time world record."

British Ship In

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The British liner Hektoria, with 156 passengers aboard, slipped into New York Harbor just before 7 a. m., E. S. T., today, the first British passenger vessel to enter this port since last November.

[The Hektoria is listed in Lloyd's Register of Shipping as a 550-foot, 13,797-ton vessel with London as its home port.]

The last large British passenger liner to reach New York through a sea-ranging cordon of Axis bombing planes and submarines was the 19,597-ton Samaria, which brought 684 passengers on Nov. 18.

A cargo vessel that carried some passengers, the 10,926-ton Western Prince arrived Dec. 6 but was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast eight days later.

Nazis Claim Two

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Two British merchantmen, each of about 4,000 tons, were claimed today as victims of Nazi air attack in widely separated raids on British shipping.

In one attack, a German reconnaissance plane was said to have passed over Harwich, on the English east coast, just as a convoy was leaving the harbor.

In another foray, about 300 miles west of Ireland, the High Command said a long distance bomber on reconnoitering patrol sank another merchant ship.

Count Csaky Tied Hungary to Reich

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 27 (AP) — Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky, who passed on here today, became Foreign Minister in 1938 after the Munich Conference, when a Cabinet change growing out of dissatisfaction over Hungary's share of Czechoslovakia brought him into the Government. He had held the portfolio ever since.

An ardent Nationalist, Count Csaky was said to have enjoyed the confidence of both Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler. The key to his policy was to be found in tightening its bonds with Germany.

Count Csaky was a career diplomat. Before he was called home to serve under Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya in Budapest, he had been Minister to Spain and Chargé d'Affaires for Spain and Portugal. He began public life as a legation attaché in 1919.

He was chief of the Cabinet of de Kanya's Ministry in 1938 and in this capacity was an observer at the Munich Conference.

Side Show Became Major Attraction

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Policy Toward China Held Bar to Japanese Amity

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP) — Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was reported yesterday to have declared that an American policy of regarding China "as her first line of defense" stood in the way of developing "friendly relations" between the United States and Japan.

Domei, Japanese news agency, quoted the Foreign Minister as testifying before a House of Representatives Budget Committee that:

"So long as America maintains her policy of regarding China, instead of the Eastern Pacific, as her first line of defense, the development of friendly relations between Japan and the United States will remain an idle dream."

Domei said Mr. Matsuoka described the statement of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, on the Manchurian incident as "such an obvious distortion of the fact that it will not bear the barest scrutiny."

[Mr. Hull told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Jan. 15 that the first step toward "tyrannical rule" was taken "in the Far East in 1931 with the forceful occupation of Manchuria in contravention of the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact."]

Mr. Matsuoka was said to have repeated a wish for friendship with the United States, but declared it must be based on "sympathetic understanding of each other's policy."

Domei said Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Minister of the Navy, told the Budget Committee that current budget estimates had been prepared with consideration for American naval expansion.

Emperor Cables

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito of Japan, in congratulating President Roosevelt on his inauguration for a third term, declared: "I earnestly wish that the friendly relations between our respective countries may be strengthened during your term of the exalted office."

The President replied that he reciprocated "the friendly sentiments" of the Japanese Emperor.

The Emperor's message was one of many from heads of states addressed to the President and made public Jan. 25 by the State Department.

Germany and Italy, Axis partners of Japan, were not among the nations whose leaders sent congratulations.

Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of the French State, sent his "warm felicitations," and the President in reply assured the Marshal of "our sincere good wishes for you and for the French people."

Messages of congratulations also were received from the heads of state of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Poland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Peru, and China.

Axis Teamwork

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP) —Authorized Germans said today nothing could illustrate better "the perfect teamwork" of the partners in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact than yesterday's remarks by Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

His observations, these sources said, have the 100 per cent approval of Germany.

Reds Talk of Civil War in China

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, reported today in a dispatch from Chungking that the Chinese Government's dissolution of its Fourth Army was directed against Communist elements and may lead to civil war in China.

[The Fourth Army, a Communist unit, was broken up and its commander, Gen. Yeh Ting, held for trial after clashes between the Fourth Army and other Chungking Government divisions. Chungking said that the Fourth Army refused to obey orders to move to a new area north of the Yangtze River.

Tass' account is important because Moscow's reaction to this clash between Generalissimo Chiang Kai shek's troops and Communist units may determine whether Russian aid to China against Japan will be continued.]

The Tass dispatch said the Fourth Army had 4,000 fatalities and lost 2,000 in prisoners in the battle before it was broken up and reported the Chungking War Office's charge that the Army had failed to obey orders and risen in revolt. Tass continued:

"Representatives of the Fourth Army deny these charges as unfounded and affirm that the real motive of the attack was the narrow party ambitions of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Generals directed against the revolutionary patriotic Communist elements in the ranks of the Fourth Army."

Tass said the affair had caused "great alarm in various patriotic strata of Chinese society."

"These circles," the dispatch continued, "express the opinion that these events are the beginning of a big operation for the liquidation of not only the Fourth but also the Eighth Army (the original Chinese Communist Army). They affirm that this would mean the development of a civil war which could only weaken China."

S. C. Moves to Aid Post-U. S. Draftee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Adequate assistance to unemployed registrants under the Selective Service system, covering a long period of time, to enable them to obtain employment after serving their one-year training period with the Nation's armed forces, has been agreed upon as a co-operative arrangement between the State Employment Service and State headquarters for Selective Service.

Complete work data of all registrants will be brought up to date approximately 30 days prior to the conclusion of the registrant's training period, according to plans, and Employment Service officials hope, in this way, to place the discharged registrant in a job within the shortest possible time after his honorable discharge is issued.

Employment service officials expressed the belief that the State would be greatly benefited through the vocational training which the inductees would receive while serving their training period, and predicted that it would be comparatively easy to place such men after their discharge.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Willkie Sees Churchill and Eden

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie lunched with Prime Minister Churchill, had long talks with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Labor Minister Ernest Bevin today and disclosed that he intended to visit neutral Eire and confer with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

At the luncheon, which followed a morning conference with Mr. Eden, Mr. Willkie presented Mr. Churchill a message from President Roosevelt. Then he went to Mr. Bevin's office and had a long chat with the Labor Minister.

[In Dublin it was announced Mr. de Valera would "be very glad indeed" to see Mr. Willkie.]

The American lunched with Mr Churchill after spending an hour at the Foreign Ministry with Foreign Minister Anthony Eden.

He informed 200 British newspaper men earlier that he hoped to stay in England about two weeks, viewing wartime conditions.

Before his luncheon with the Prime Minister, Mr. Willkie made a quick tour of the City of London, the financial district around St. Paul's Cathedral which was devastated by the heavy German fire bomb raid of Dec. 29.

Police allowed him inside the barriers enclosing ruins and he picked his way over debris past fire-blackened walls.

To Famous Number

Mr. Willkie then drove to No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence, accompanied by Herschel Johnson, United States Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. Willkie, who arrived in London yesterday after a flying trip from the United States, pointed out again that he was in England as an individual and not in a governmental capacity, quipping:

"You will remember that the people decided I should not have anything to do with the Government."

His surprise announcement that he hoped to visit Ireland raised speculation in neutral quarters as to whether he might plead Britain's case for the important ports of Lough Swilly and Cobh for anti-submarine warfare.

To the question "Do you think the United States will come into the war?" Mr. Willkie replied: "I cannot speak on that. I have no connection with the Government in any way."

To Tour Provinces

He said he would remain in London for the next three or four days, then begin a tour of the provinces. He also said he hoped to visit naval, military and air units.

Commenting on the letter for Mr. Churchill, he chuckled:

"I think everybody in the United States gave me a letter to somebody."

On his way to the Ministry of Information for the press conference, at which British newsmen received him with four rounds of cheers and two "hear-hears," he stopped for a chat with a London Bobbie on a corner near his hotel and with a stray soldier who happened along.

Of Englishmen he has met thus far, he said: "I like their nerve. I haven't met anybody so far who is downhearted."

Of his own purpose he commented on arrival in England that he was geared to see with his own eyes and "to listen to everybody from the Prime Minister to the coal heaver," but not to talk.

"I came here to listen, not to make speeches," he said.

Took Nose Dive

So buoyant were Mr. Willkie's spirits on the flight from Lisbon, Portugal, yesterday, that he paced up and down in the plane and even helped the navigators chart their course.

He was so eager to see England that he incautiously stood up while the plane was landing at a western port and promptly took a nose dive in the aisle. Unhurt, he picked himself up vigorously, brushed off his suit—the same one he was wearing when he left New York by Clipper plane last Wednesday—and bounced out to be received.

"I am very glad to be in England, for whose cause I have the utmost sympathy," he asserted, "and for whom I am attempting to do all I can to unite the United States and to give England all the aid that is possible in its struggle for free men all over the world."

Twenty minutes later he took another plane for London, eager to see bombed towns and all the rest.

Before boarding the plane for London he cautioned:

"I am just Wendell Willkie—plain Mister Willkie, please. I have no official position here at all."

Two Friends With Him

Making his first visit to London in more than six years, Mr. Willkie was accompanied by two friends, John Cowles, editor of the Minneapolis Star Journal, and Langdon Thorne, retired New York investment broker.

Britons craned their necks to get a good look at Mr. Willkie and seemed not disappointed at his appearance. He was wearing the same shirt he wore when he left New York, his neckie was awry and a lock of hair dangled characteristically over one eye.

At his morning press conference Mr. Willkie said he wanted to find out "all I can about English methods of production so that I can make up my mind as to how far they can be co-ordinated with American production."

He said he was dining with Lord and Lady Stamp. Baron Stamp is head of the great London Midland and Scottish Railroad and an economic adviser to the Government.

Lord Stamp's son is married to a daughter of an old school friend of Mrs. Willkie and Mr. Willkie said the party would be one of a "personal nature."

He emphasized repeatedly that:

"I have come over to England to get all the information I can."

We'll Win, Maid Says, But You Must 'Urry

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 27

The chambermaid who brought him "early morning tea" at 8 a. m., was Mr. Wendell L. Willkie's first "witness" of the day in his plan to get all the information he can about Britain.

"How's the war going?" he asked, carefully stirring his sugar ration in his cup.

"Of course we're going to win," the girl answered. "But I think we'd like a little more help from America. Will you tell them to send it quickly, please?"

Over breakfast of grapefruit, bacon, eggs a half hour later, Mr. Willkie shot the same question at the waiter. He got virtually the some reply.

Ex-Kaiser's Anniversary

DOORN, the Netherlands, Jan. 27 (AP)—The white-bearded Woodchopper of Doorn, World War Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany, observed his 82d anniversary quietly today, serenely content in this refuge to which he fled after abdicating more than 22 years ago.

His life in exile has been affected only slightly by the new war raging. But the ex-Kaiser's birthday schedule probably was the most modest in his long, eventful career. His second wife, Hermine, who shares his exile, was with him, but only three other near relatives were able to come from Germany for the event.

They were his fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm (Auwi); his grandson, Prince Franz Joseph, and Franz Joseph's wife, Princess Henrietta, daughter of Hermine, who calls the former monarch by the affectionate name "Vani," and never refers to him as stepfather.

The only other new guest was Gen. Wilhelm von Dommes, Administrator of the Hohenzollern properties in Berlin for many years.

The former Kaiser passed up his usual daily stint of wood chopping in favor of a ceremony of congratulation by his household.

Few changes impelled by the war are visible at Doorn. German, instead of Dutch, guards patrol the entrance to the estate. Intimates say the former emperor no longer dresses in his Field Marshal's uniform for dinner now except on the rarest occasions.

He takes a deep interest in the war, however, following the current campaigns in Africa and Albania with pins on large maps in his room and keeping track of all shipping and naval losses on a list which has been described as the most complete in possession of any private citizen anywhere.

Italian Counter Attack Fails

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (AP)—Greek troops north of Klisoura were reported today fighting from strategic mountain positions wrested from fresh Italian forces ferried across the Adriatic by plane in an attempt to stem the Greek drive into Central Albania.

Dispatches from the front said last night the Italians were driven back beyond the positions from which they had launched at dawn one of the heaviest counter-attacks of the war.

"The battle," one report said, "soon developed into a hand-to-hand encounter."

Dispatches quoted Italian prisoners as relating they were sent into battle at once after being brought to Albania by plane. Some of the prisoners were from an Alpine division appearing on the Albanian front for the first time.

A Greek spokesman said last night the counter-attack was intended by the new Italian commander in Albania, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, to "strengthen the morale of his troops." The spokesman added that the attempt to regain ground lost last week "failed completely."

"Our troops," he said, "maintained the initiative and occupied new positions on the mountains and other fortified positions, plus some villages from which the Italians were forced to withdraw.

British bombers co-operating with the Greek Air Force reported successful, low-level attacks on Bulsa, in the vicinity of Elbasan.

Spain to Receive Argentine Wheat

MADRID, Jan. 27 (AP)—Great Britain has signed an agreement permitting Spain to receive 50,000 tons of Argentine wheat through the blockade.

It is specified that the wheat needed to relieve a food shortage, be carried in Spanish ships.

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia has fulfilled Greek orders for wheat placed before the start of the Greek-Italian war, it was learned in diplomatic quarters.

The wheat was carried from Russian ports in Greek ships, the amount undisclosed, but estimated unofficially at from 90,000 to 150,000 tons, all delivered by about the first of the year.

Since then no further Greek orders have been placed. It was said a Greek merchant visited Moscow, seeking to negotiate an exchange of bauxite for Russian coal, but departed without making a deal.

Eire Cuts Rations Of Coal and Flour

DUBLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Eire ordered yesterday rationing of coal to a half ton per month for each household and an increase in the extraction of flour from wheat from 89 to 90 per cent of the grain.

The orders were part of a campaign to cope with shortages due to transport difficulties. The problem on wheat is to stretch a six-month supply to 7½ months.

The Ministry of Supplies has asked the public to use oatmeal and potatoes as much as possible as wheat flour substitutes.

The gasoline ration recently was cut from a quarter to a sixth of what it was when the European war started.

New 2,000 H. P. Airplane Engine

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27. (AP)—The Allison Engineering division of General Motors Corporation announces it has designed an airplane engine for production here that will develop 2,000 horsepower.

Engineers says it's a 24-cylinder x-type liquid-cooled motor, and they expressed the belief that no airplane or propeller now being produced is strong enough for it.

The engine is being developed from Allison's 1,000-horsepower V-12 motor, for which the division holds $235,000,000 in contracts.

The airlines pilot recently was reported to have dived a plane powered with one of these motors at 650 miles an hour near Buffalo, N. Y.

Correction

In an article published in The Christian Science Monitor Jan. 25 Capt. Frederick L. Oliver surveyed the extent to which the United States Navy is dependent upon Japanese silk. He found that the need for this raw material is not such as to affect American diplomatic policy in the Far East.

In view of the fact that the headline on the article was open to an erroneous interpretation, The Monitor republishes Captain Oliver's concluding paragraph:

"There has been no intimation that the [United States] Government is commandeering all imports of Japanese silk, and until such a move is made, there would seem little reason to believe that the need for silk is exerting any influence upon the diplomatic policy of the United States."

'Pack Up Your Troubles in—'

International

Children in London Shelter

In line with the ever-growing "Save the Children" movement in London, the playwright and author, J. B. Priestley, and his wife have opened a children's shelter home on the outskirts of London. Upper picture shows a bit of organized recreation. The children are singing "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," a favorite song of the last war. Center: After several hours of play and with mealtime approaching, the children engage in a little hand washing. Bottom: These youngsters believe in keeping their chins up when, by so doing, they can gulp down a cup of hot broth.

Small British Cabinet Urged

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—An important faction in British politics has put fresh pressure on Prime Minister Winston Churchill for drastic revision of the Government, setting up an all-powerful five-man War Cabinet including Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's World-War Premier.

One member of this faction within the Conservative Party said that it was trying to get Mr. Churchill to form such a Cabinet of Mr. Lloyd George; Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary; Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service.

The present War Cabinet is composed of eight members, five of them heads of departments.

An informant speaking for proponents of the scaled-down Cabinet said all five Ministers should be without portfolio, freed of departmental responsibility and political worry, and concerned only with winning the war.

This faction contends that Mr. Churchill is handicapped by having no one in his Cabinet who can talk with him and advise him as an equal, and says the Ministers now are all department heads under him.

Mr. Churchill has refused steadfastly to make such a change. He declared to the House of Commons Jan. 22 that he considered the present plan better than the five-man proposal.

He said he had experience "at close quarters" with the small Cabinet in the World War and although "some might say it was the system that carried us to victory, it is not as good in practice as in theory."

Another member of the faction proposing the change said Mr. Churchill overemphasized the importance of party politics in keeping his present Government with a nice balance among Conservatives, Laborites, and factions within parties.

Canada Recaptures German Prisoners

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (AP)—All German prisoners of war who escaped from trains after debarkation at an east coast Canadian port last week have been recaptured, an internment official said yesterday.

Six of the seven men now are en route to Canadian internment camps, the spokesman said. The seventh is in the United States, free on $5,000 bail posted by the German Consulate in New York, following his arrest last Friday night at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The Nazi arrested at Ogdensburg gave his name as Baron Franz von Werra.

It was not known here whether he would be returned to Canada for internment or deported to Germany by United States authorities. It was recalled however, that Emanuel Fischer, a German who escaped last summer from a northwestern Ontario camp, was turned over to Canadian authorities after making a successful getaway to the United States.

Halifax Acts to Hasten U. S. Help for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Great Britain's new Ambassador, Viscount Halifax, began today where his predecessor had left off to close the gap between America's industrial production and Britain's needs.

Having been welcomed in his new post with an unprecedented official cordiality that emphasized Anglo-American solidarity, Lord Halifax followed his week-end conversations with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull by conferring at length today with British officials on the present status of British purchases and prerogatives here.

The Ambassador lost no time in informing this country that what Britain needs is America's industrial help and that "the quicker you give it, the more helpful it is."

Britain's present desperate need for America's goods comes, the Ambassador declared, from the probability that Germany will bring the entire weight of its admittedly immense force to bear upon Britain in the near future. British morale and American goods can win the war, he said.

Has No Illusions

"I think we are going to have a hard time," he declared. "Though we are under no illusions about German strength or the plans Hitler may be making, I do know the difference between the situation now and after Dunkerque.

"It is quite clear that Hitler is making a desperate effort to intensify the sea blockade—with submarines and so on. That means a strain on ships, shipping, Navy aircraft and everything. In all three directions aid is vital. I think you can help, if you want, by developing your production, by mobilizing your great industrial strength."

In his talks with the press, Lord Halifax showed great appreciation for the unprecedented manner in which President Roosevelt hurried to meet him, welcoming him aboard the Presidential yacht Potomac in Chesapeake Bay. The new Ambassador, who, before coming to this country was British Foreign Secretary and who still retains membership in Britain's War Cabinet, also was elated by his hour and ten minute talk with Secretary Hull.

Leaving his conference with the Secretary, Lord Halifax remarked that "I think we see things very much alike."

Like his predecessor, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Halifax is said to have brought a directness and bluntness in dealing with the vital issues controlling Britain's future that have made an instant appeal to those American officials who have already met him.

The friendliness of the American greeting to the new envoy was further stressed today when the White House announced that Lord Halifax would not present his credentials to the President today. Both the White House and the State Department regard this as having been done during the unusual meeting aboard the Potomac.

India League Chides Britain

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The eleventh annual Indian "Independence Day" was observed in London yesterday at an India League meeting marked by speeches heaping abuse on British administration in India and demands for the release of political prisoners.

The audience stood and listened to the reading of the Indian "declaration of independence," which declared that British rule in India had ruined the country economically, politically, culturally and spiritually and that continuance of submission was "a crime against man and God."

The celebration lacked the usual messages from Indian political leaders because, the promoters explained, "they are all in jail."

From a platform draped with the Indian Nationalist colors—saffron, white, and emerald emblazoned on a spinning wheel—speakers prefaced their jibes at the British Government with the salutation "comrades!"

Mr. J. F. Horrabin, journalist and artist who illustrated Mr. H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" and Mr. Lancelot Hogben's "Mathematics for the Million" speaking for "the so-called dominant race," blamed British working class movement for its failure to realize that imperialism and democracy are incompatible. He scornfully declared that Britain, ostensibly fighting for the independence of other nationalities, failed to give India its freedom. Mr. Horrabin was a Laborite Member of Parliament about 10 years ago.

The United States, declared Mr. Ted Bramley, a Communist, was equally guilty with Britain in furthering "an imperialist war" and was only aiding it "in the sacred name of preserving democracy in Europe" so that it could be "well in at the head of the table for the shareout" when the war ended.

A league statement read at the meeting said that the immediate issue in India was "that of freedom of speech" which is possible only in "a country free from internal and external domination."

It added that "India's enemies use the power of their propaganda to mislead world opinion—particularly British and American opinion."

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Housing Problem Is Found Closely Allied to Parking

"Housing for defense," which has complicated the nation's housing situation, is receiving major attention today. A series of articles is being published to depict what steps are being taken to solve the problem. Following is the fourth:

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will the ability of thousands of automobile-owning defense workers to commute between factories and homes 20 to 80 miles apart serve to quiet the growing alarm about "appalling housing shortages" said to exist in highly centralized industrial centers?

Upon this question, public and private agencies throughout the United States are focusing increasing attention as a "mechanized" army of workmen in Army and Navy encampments and punching time clocks in industrial arsenals arrive at their work daily behind the driving wheels of privately-owned motorcars.

Declaring that this mobility of defense workers might conceivably prove the modern answer to the challenge of housing shortages, the Automobile Manufacturers Association today intimated that alert attention to the demands of workers for more parking spaces close to their factories and the adoption of traffic reforms that cities have side-stepped for many years would help to prevent bottlenecks in defense production.

Might Satisfy All Needs

The Association even believed that traffic reforms might obviate the need for building hundreds of housing units that would only be tossed upon a depressed housing market after the emergency crisis is passed.

Naturally, the more workers who are able to live at great distances from their factories, the less need there will be for homes within the industrial districts, the Association states. And the manufacturers went on to say, in effect, that the encouragement of a mobile workers' army is sound from the standpoint of wartime policies intended to decentralize populations

Although the nation's defense program has only barely shifted into low gear, the traffic spurt in many communities has already developed into a major problem. At Bath, Maine, local authorities are now less concerned over the housing shortages than they are over the urgent need for more parking space within reasonable distance of the busy Bath Iron Works, where more than 1,000 workers arrive every day in automobiles from long distances.

May Demand City Houses

If the workers cannot find parking for their automobiles, Bath officials are afraid that they will give up coming in their cars and demand more housing within the city. Thus, the situation here is that the automobile at present is averting over-expansion in residential construction for the moment at least. And this mobility of workers is considered a "sound solution" to the problem of housing shortages, provided that traffic reforms can keep ahead of the industrial climb.

In Quincy, Mass., the normal quota of 7,000 workers at the Fore River Shipbuilding Yards has been raised to 10,000 with more coming every day. Comparisons are being drawn here beween World War conditions when only 185,338 automobiles were registered in the whole of Massachusetts, and today's registration of 22,000 automobiles in the city of Quincy alone.

The traffic issue is growing acute in San Diego, Calif., where 30,000 workers added in six months to naval expansion facilities are overflowing factory parking lots and spilling out into auto courts converted into 6,000 emergency housing units.

Come Long Distances

Automobiles are delivering 2,000 additional workers to the Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine, from points as far distant as Boston, 57 miles away. In Patterson, N. J., where tool and airplane shops have added thousands of emergency workers, the purchasers of automobiles have broken installment sales records.

Other cities where streets have been bulging with capacity traffic prior to the defense emergency are now being called upon to absorb thousands of defense workers joining in the search for parking places.

Numerous traffic surveys are available to show that in 14 scattered cities having populations of less than 500,000, three-fourths of all persons entering or leaving the business districts, prior to the defense emergency, did so in automobiles. In nine cities having more than 500,000 population, an average of 29 per cent of the visitors and employed entered or left the city by automobile. The influx of defense workers is swelling these averages daily.

Adding its voice to the national demand for traffic reforms, the American Automobile Association representing several million motorists today urged the following program of action to meet the defense crisis:

1. A thoroughgoing analysis of the problem, not on the basis of wishful thinking in a swivel chair, but from an actual survey at the point or points of trouble.
2. Everything possible should be done to increase the effectiveness and use of mass transportation, even if it be necessary to secure emergency certificates of convenience and necessity.
3. An effort should be made to secure maximum police control at plant exist and entrances, particularly during the time of changing working shifts.
4. Alternate routes should be clearly marked and publicized.
5. Inasmuch as many plants will have a three-shift, 24-hour schedule, and most accidents to pedestrians occur at night, the danger points should be floodlighted.
6. Management, in order to keep workers conscious of growing traffic hazards, might well insert warnings and safety messages in pay envelopes and on bulletin boards.

Alaska-Bound and Parka-Clad

Wide World

United States Troops Prepare for Chilly Duty in the North

Members of the 75th Coast Artillery shown at Fort Lawton, Seattle, Wash., trying on their new parkas before leaving for Elemdorf Field, near Anchorage, Alaska. They will spend two years in the Territory. Thousands of articles of clothing are produced in Seattle for use by soldiers in Alaska.

Fish Specifies Amendments Demanded in Lend-Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

week, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York announced the terms of seven limiting amendments which the Republicans would demand.

Coincidentally Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Senator Gerald N. Nye (R) of North Dakota launched a more oblique attack on the bill by jointly introducing in the Senate a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to "request all belligerent governments to proclaim publicly their respective war aims and peace conditions, and any and all secret treaties for disposition of territorial spoils."

This resolution, advanced by the all-out opponents of the lend-lease bill, will be pressed either as an amendment to the measure or separately, and will provide a new focal point of debate and delay by the opposition.

Roosevelt Still Boss

Despite these accumulating barriers to early enactment, there is still every evidence that the Administration is in effective command of the situation and has the votes to determine what, if any amendments, it will accept.

The restrictions which the Republican minority on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as led by Mr. Fish, propose to press, are these:

To prohibit the President from giving away any part of the Navy.

To prohibit the use of American Navy vessels to convoy American or British ships into the war zone.

To limit the value of war materials to be lent to Britain to $2,000,000,000.

To require that Britain put up some kind of collateral for any war materials received.

To strike out the provision of the bill permitting belligerent warships to base upon or enter American ports for repairs or outfitting.

To limit the life of the bill, preferably to one year.

To define the section which repeals any provision of existing law when the President deems such provision stands in the way of national defense.

Testimony in Secret

Following the taking of testimony behind closed doors from Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; and Maj. Gen. George C. Brett, Acting Chief of the Army Air Corps, the House Committee begins immediately the task of "perfecting" the bill and the drafting of its own report for submission to the House.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, chairman, is confident that the bill will be completed and ready to report by the end of the week in a form entirely acceptable to the Administration. He expected that there would be an overall limit on debate of three to five days, equally divided between both sides.

Mr. Bloom's estimate of the voting strength of the supporters of the bill is generally shared by observers in Washington. It is plain by now that the Administration leaders are prepared to make certain concessions but they will determine when and how far these concessions are to go. The prevailing judgment is that they will considerably favor such amendments as these:

Possible Amendments

1. A time limit on the grant of extraordinary powers to the President; not one year, as proposed by Mr. Fish, but perhaps two years or for the duration of the war.
2. An agreement to make periodical reports to Congress or a joint committee of congressmen on the exact status of transactions under the bill.
3. Some assurance that the Nation's defenses will not be weakened by transfer of materials. The President believes such assurance to be superfluous but would be willing, of course, to give it.
4. A statement expressing Congress' opposition to the employment of naval convoys for ships carrying supplies through the war zones prescribed by the Neutrality Act.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, expressed confidence that the hearings would be completed and the bill passed by March 1.

Wheeler-Nye Statement

In explaining their resolution seeking intervention by the President to get a statement of war and peace aims from both Germany and Britain, Senators Wheeler and Nye issued the following statement:

The resolution, which we are introducing today seeks a determination of the war aims of belligerent governments of 1941.

The threat of American involvement in a foreign war is imminent today—and before this nation plunges from the brink into the holocaust of war, the people of the United States are entitled to know the war aims and peace conditions of England, of Germany, of Greece, of China, of Japan and any other warring powers.

Most historians and students agree that the Treaty of Versailles provoked the present war. Before the United States goes any further along the road to war we should have assurances from our potential allies that American boys will not be plowed under European soil every 25 years.

The lesson of the last world war should not be forgotten. We learned at tremendous cost the utter and complete futility of that war.

We made our sacrifices in blood, in tears and in dollars to make the world safe for democracy and to end all war less than 25 years ago.

Unrest in Nazi 'New Order' Comes to Surface

Continued from Page 1

than just a topheavy government of Army men that represented nobody and therefore would command little following among the population.

To provide a mass basis for the Government, they encouraged the revival of the Iron Guard as the ruling party on the Nazi model.

Like the rest of the political institutions, the Iron Guard was to be German, designed from Rumanian raw material.

But the result was not quite what the Germans had bargained for. The surviving Iron Guardists were too much imbued with their own type of intense mystic patriotism to become pliant tools of a foreign power, and stronger than all other motives in their makeup was their all-consuming thirst for political vengeance.

Policies of Iron Guardists

In the social realm the Iron Guardists were intensely anti-Semitic and anti-foreign, and favored a vague nationalist equality and redistribution of wealth among Rumanians.

These views, held by a nucleus of visionary and confused intellectuals with a following of discontented elements from many walks of life—white-collar employees, who in Rumania are shockingly underpaid—wage earners and peasants.

Many Communists also filtered in to further their own particular cause. In addition the fact that the Iron Guard was now a ruling party with patronage to distribute brought job hunters and schemers flocking in.

But after the first flush of power, disillusionment and disappointment were not long in setting in. No reward which everyone had hoped for materialized. Economic distress grew rapidly. The cost of living soared and food grew scarce as the result of the constant drain by Germany.

German Grip Tightened

At the same time the entry of German troops into Rumania, which at first had been announced as a mission for military instruction, developed into a complete occupation by a constantly increasing army.

Yet at the outset of the regime the Iron Guardists had many things their own way. Tens of thousands of jobs were made in industry and the State departments and filled with Party members whose inexperience and incompetence soon had disastrous effects on national life, furthering the economic chaos.

Persecution of the Jews, which was condoned if not encouraged, presently developed into indiscriminate house-to-house looting by green-shirted gangs who dealt summary retribution to anyone who dared resist or complain to the authorities.

A Campaign of Revenge

The appointment of an Iron Guardist—Gen. George Petrovicescu—as Minister of the Interior gave the Iron Guards full control of the police and gendarmes, and here they proceeded to avenge themselves on those whom they deemed in any way connected with the executions of Iron Guardists under King Carol.

As the police and gendarmes at that time had been carrying out orders from above, there were few who could not in some way be implicated. The result was the virtual destruction of the forces and apparatus for maintenance of law and order as a prelude to further violence.

Then came the series of assassinations of former political opponents of the Iron Guard, which culminated in the killing of 50-odd former statesmen and officials held in prison at the end of November.

It was after that that General Antonescu decided to curb Iron Guard activity. He appointed an Army man, one of his close advisers—Colonel Riaseanu—Undersecretary of the Interior, and gradual curtailment of Iron Guard political and economic control began. This process culminated in the abortive attempt to remove Premier Antonescu and set up an all-Iron Guard government.

Causes of Present Revolt

The Iron Guard had actually believed, in the early days, that it would be in full control.

Such were the direct political causes of the present revolt, but these do not explain the willingness of thousands of Rumanian youths to be killed on the barricades without any clear program or concept of what they were fighting for.

The explanation of this is to be sought in Balkan and Rumanian history, where, after hundreds of years of fighting oppressors, abstract heroism is regarded as its own justification and martyrdom against overwhelming odds becomes an end in itself and takes the place of a positive program.

These contentions ran like a red thread through the writings and utterances of Cornelius Codreanu, founder and leader of the Iron Guard, a man of fanatical courage and unquestioned sincerity and idealism.

It was the image of this "martyred" leader, with his ruffled hair, emphatic features and piercing eyes, that inspired these youngsters, most of whom are between the ages of 16 and 24.

German Influence Weakened

Under the circumstances General Antonescu took the only course open to him to save the country from complete anarchy and ruin.

But neither he nor the Germans who aided him in the end can derive much comfort from their triumph.

General Antonescu must realize that irrespective of the merits of the case, hundreds of thousands of compatriots blame him for shedding Rumanian blood, and he is in constant peril from persons who are masters at assassination.

The Germans must acknowledge that their efforts to set up a mass political party with Axis sympathies have failed and that they have now antagonized the only pro-Axis element of any size within the country, and henceforth their police duties must therefore be greatly increased.

The only persons who will derive comfort from the tragedy are the Communists whose following in Rumania will no doubt now be greatly swelled, for the extremest elements among the Iron Guard are in their views extremely close to the Communists and now, after their rebuff by Germany, will turn toward Russia as their sole alternative.

Cabinet Revised

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan 27 (AP)—Premier Antonescu, in his cabinet reshuffle following last week's Iron Guardist revolt, will continue in the dual capacity of Premier and Foreign Minister.

Gen Dimitri Popescu, appointed last week as Minister of Interior—replacing Gen. George Petrovicescue, an Iron Guardist who is now reported either killed or arrested—remains in that post.

The new Propaganda Minister is Nichifor Croinitch, who was eliminated from the post when the guard came to power.

Alleged Iron Guard terrorists moving through the streets of Bucharest in a blinding blizzard, the worst snowstorm of the winter here, were being picked up one by one today by bayonet-armed soldiers.

After days of hiding, some of them in dark alleys, basements and unfinished buildings, the fugitives were being forced into the open by hunger and cold.

Vice-Premier Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guard and officially-described leader of last week's revolt, is under arrest, official circles said.

He was said to have been arrested in a sleeping car while attempting to flee.

Travelers from the Provinces said that, while the Iron Guard took complete control of many towns for several days, the Army soon moved in to force their surrender, in some cases without firing a shot.

An impressive State funeral was held today for fallen officers and soldiers in Victoria Plaza before the Presidency of the Council Offices, where some of the hardest fighting took place.

Air Units in Italy

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—"Considerable numbers" of Germans are entering Italy, ostensibly as ground staffs for Nazi air units, but their main purpose apparently is to support the Fascist Regime, an informed source asserted.

"The German Air Force in Italy seems to require an unusual number of ground crew members to keep it in condition," this source said. "It is possible this is designed to keep the Italians in order."

Greatest German concentrations are reported in Sicily, where dive bombers are based, and at Trieste. The source was reluctant to speculate as to their presence in Trieste which is on northeastern Italy, near the Yugoslav border.

Authorities have warned, however, that reports of extensive unrest in Italy should be treated with reserve.

Spaghetti Ration

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—Food Dictator Giuseppe Tassinari tightened restrictions today on the eating of spaghetti, rice, and noodles by introducing ration cards for diners in restaurants.

Beginning Feb. 1, ration tickets must be presented in restaurants for every dish of rice or such wheat paste foods as spaghetti and noodles, with the ration limited to one dish a day, either at noon or in the evening.

The ration was fixed at 70 to 110 grams (2.5 to 3.85 ounces) depending on the category of the restaurant.

Heretofore rice, spaghetti, and flour for noodle-making had been rationed in homes, while restaurants had been restricted to serving such foods at the noon meal only.

Hull Testifies in Secret On Vital Needs of Defense

Continued from Page 1

makers" regard the bill as a step toward war.

"Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in support of the lend-lease bill, stated he favored going into the European War and Miss Dorothy Thompson, who apparently was inclined the same way, shows that the war makers believe that the lend-lease bill is a step toward war," Mr. Fish said.

"The Committee should consider the pending bill free of partisanship from the point of view of what is best for America. The war-making powers must be retained by Congress and that is a constitutional issue and not a party one. I believe the Committee will seek by amendments to bring the provisions of the bill under the limits of the Constitution."

C. I. O. Women

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Congress of Industrial Organizations women's auxiliaries, headed by John L. Lewis' daughter, Miss Kathryn Lewis, issued a denunciation of the British aid bill last night and urged all members to write their Congressmen in opposition to it.

The C. I. O. itself has taken no official stand on the measure. President Philip Murray and the six C. I. O. Vice-Presidents were understood to have met recently to discuss the matter but to have reached no agreement. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, indorsed the bill Saturday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ford Collection Adds Edison 'Lab' Unit

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (AP)—Officials of Henry Ford's Greenfield Village explain that only a small portion of Thomas A. Edison's laboratory at West Orange, N. J., had been added to Ford's collection of Americana here.

An announcement by Ford interests had been construed to mean that the late inventor's entire laboratory had been acquired.

William A. Simons, Director of Greenfield Village, showed news photographers a small frame building which he said was "one unit in the whole Edison laboratory." This unit, he said, has been added to Greenfield Village.

Pleads Guilty

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 27 (AP)—Hallett R. French pleaded guilty Jan. 24 to a charge he embezzled $1,217.88 in premiums on insurance he wrote on the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, which collapsed during a gale last November.

In a brief appearance before Presiding Judge Malcolm Douglas, he changed his former plea of innocent.

Sentence was deferred to a date to be set later.

Flying Boat at Hawaii From U. S. for Australia

HONOLULU, Jan. 27 (AP)—A two-motored consolidated flying boat arrived here from California en route for delivery to Australia.

The long-range patrol bomber, which unconfirmed reports said probably would be used against German raiders in the South Pacific, was under command of Capt. P. G. Taylor, of Australia.

Informed sources said today's flight was only one of a series which have been made during the past month over the California-Singapore aerial route pioneered by Pan American Airways.

The plane was camouflaged with olive drab and slate-colored paint.

Nazis in France Repair Key Rail Bridge to Spain

HENDAYE, France, via Berlin, Jan. 20 delayed (AP)—German engineers are repairing and enlarging the International Bridge here over which Paris-Madrid trains pass.

The bridge was built by Napoleon III in 1861 and parts of it are regarded as unsafe.

[Hendaye is in the German-occupied coastal zone of France on the Spanish border.]

Housing 'Bottleneck' Seen In U. S. Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 — Inadequate housing for workers, if uncorrected, may prove a serious defense "bottleneck" by blocking the recruiting of adequate labor in rearmament centers, according to speakers, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who addressed the closing session of the tenth annual meeting of the National Public Housing Conference here Jan. 25.

The hope that the new office of Housing Co-ordinator in Washington may help to clear up the problem was voiced by Mrs. Roosevelt, who stressed that large numbers of workers and their families were being brought together in industrial centers where not only was housing inadequate, but where "schools and hospitals must also be provided."

Peter Flynn, Vice-President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, told the conference that key workers in New Jersey plants were refusing overtime work because of the long distance they had to travel between their homes and their jobs.

Trailers for Workers

Meanwhile, illustrative of the housing shortage, was a week-end dispatch from Sidney, N. Y., saying that the local Chamber of Commerce had accepted a Federal Government offer of 250 to 300 trailers as a temporary solution of its housing problem caused by defense orders at the Scintilla Magneto Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the need of improvement in local conditions in cities throughout the United States to fit them to cope with the increased housing emergency.

"I think it is quite true," she said, "that in the long run all housing is defense housing because, if we get right down to fundamentals, if we are willig to defend our country, it is because we feel that the life we live is worth defending.

"I think there is a rising interest on the part of the country as a whole in the housing problem. There is recognition today that public housing where it affects the lowest income groups and even the next step up is of value to the people who are interested in doing private housing, and that is a very encouraging sign."

Provision for Schools

Stressing that defense housing must include provision for schools and other local facilities as well as living quarters, Mrs. Roosevelt cited an instance at Bremerton, Wash., where, she said, 2,500 children were without schools and that under State laws no schools could be provided. She said she was taking the matter up with Washington authorities, adding:

"I think we are going to have to be a nuisance about these questions if we are going to be fair to people all over the country."

Mrs. Roosevelt held that defense housing may produce new types of buildings and may bring to the fore "the kind of housing that you can put up and take down to move to the next place."

Mr. Flynn declared that defense workers expect to pay local taxes and stressed that labor was not looking for subsidies from the Government in order to have a decent and attractive home providing it was paid anything like a fair wage.

Warning Issued

"But we know," he added, "that the big concentration of workers in defense centers all over the country is only beginning, and I solemnly warn the Congress and the Government agencies that the confusion in regard to housing defense workers must come to an end or the results will be serious. We have men living in slums because they have no other place to live. Conditions are intolerable for these workers and must be corrected."

A report from Washington disclosed that last summer's prediction that perhaps 200,000 new housing units would be needed to meet the needs of workers in the new defense industries was being confirmed. Of this number, 73,000 new housing units have been approved, and as of last week 32,166 new housing units were under construction by Government agencies, with 1,000 more financed by private capital assisted by mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration, it was said.

Private Capital Held Housing Solution

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27 (AP)—Real estate men, using private capital, can solve the housing shortage caused by concentration of civilian workers near national defense projects, Newton C. Farr of Chicago, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said here yesterday.

Arriving for the South Central Regional Conference of the Association, Mr. Farr said in an interview, "We are concerned with the problem of housing defense workers all over the country.

"The angle we are particularly interested in is to see that private capital provides the housing necessary for those persons employed in industrial and Government projects who are paid adequate wages and are able to pay fair rentals.

"We believe this problem is one the real estate men of the Nation can handle by constructing new homes, reconstructing and rehabilitating old ones, and properly maintaining existing residential buildings."

The Association, he said, is using "it's best influence" to prevent "profiteering in rents in this emergency."

Newark Dog Show's Best

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27 (AP)—A cream-colored English setter, Daro of Maridor, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dimon of Roxbury, Conn., was judged best in show at the Newark Kennel Club's annual Dog Show here.

Cost of Building Homes Is Assailed By Planning Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — The National Resources Planning Board, urging that the construction industry reduce building costs, declared that prices of both materials and labor should be lowered.

In a report on a recent housing survey, the Board said "there is need for more than 2,500,000 nonfarm homes exclusive of defense housing to make good the shortage now existing."

"In 1937 the shortage, exclusive of farm dwellings was so extensive," it added, "that it would require construction of 800,000 homes annually for five years to supply the housing needs of the country, then estimated at approximately 4,000,000 dwellings. Since 1937 approximately 1,100,000 homes have been built, not counting those constructed last year and for which complete estimates were not available.

"High land values, high building and maintenance costs, high financing charges and high taxes all make the cost of new housing high and discourages its construction.

"The construction industry is faced with the problem of reducing building costs. Materials and labor costs should be lowered.

'Government aid is necessary to provide good housing for people in the lower income groups. A program of public building is only begun."

Norman H. Davis Honored

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, has been voted B'nai B'rith's 97th anniversary award for "honor, duty and achievement," it is announced. The Jewish fraternal organization will present the award at a breakfast at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, Feb. 16.

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Fur Shop—Second Floor

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Pegeen Makes Herself at Home

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Part Four

Stirring soup is not a very interesting occupation and Pegeen soon tired of it. "I think I'll do all the stirring at once," she decided, and dragged the spoon to and fro in the pot till her feet and hands felt scorched. "There, that ought to do for a long while," she muttered, putting the lid back on. "I think I'll go for a walk with Patricia; she'll like that. Won't ye, baby?" and Pegeen gathered the doll in her arms. "Do you want to come too, Bran? Come along, then!"

They wandered up the hill at the back of the house, Bran delighted with the novelty of company during school hours. He gamboled around in such high spirits that Pegeen had to laugh.

"There!" she cried. "Come here, Bran, come now, good doggie, here!" Bran went to her. "Patricia would like a ride," said Pegeen, trying to balance the stiff-legged doll on the dog's back, but it was a difficult business and Bran lost patience. He playfully snapped up Patricia's silk dress between his teeth and romped off with her.

"Oh dear, oh dear! What'll Brigid say? . . . Stop! Stop!" cried Pegeen, running after him and stumbling several times over stones and brambles. "Stop! Do ye hear? Leave go of her, I say, leave go! Ye arrogant, upside-down, good-for-nothing gomeral!"

Bran gave her an arch look from the corner of his eye and darted through a blackberry bush. His smooth skin easily glided between the branches but scraps of Patricia's blue dress and golden hair were fluttering on the thorns when he came out at the other side.

A Feast of Berries

Pegeen dashed after him and snatched at his tail. The dog let the doll go and Pegeen seized her and smoothed her disheveled hair and torn dress as well as she could.

"Oh, wirra, wirra," she sighed. "What'll Brigid be saying to me at all, at all? . . . Well, there's still a lot left." Pegeen soon forgot her worries when she saw that the guilty bramblebush sat full of luscious ripe berries, exactly the color of her own eyes.

"You stay here," she said to Patricia, perching her on a branch out of Bran's reach, "while I pick some for Francie's mother." She had no basket but she held up her skirt and soon filled it with sweet berries, not forgetting to put as many in her mouth. A sudden shower of rain sent her running home, with Patricia under her arm and Bran at her heels, but her foot sank into a rabbit-hole and she fell headlong on top of her berries.

Meanwhile Mother had come home just in time to rescue the soup from being hopelessly burnt. She felt cross with Pegeen. Why couldn't the lassie have stayed till she came back? Oh, dear, dear, she really was a wild little thing and would need some taming! "She must have gone out with Bran," thought Mother to herself. "Well, it's good an' quiet without 'em."

Pegeen still hadn't turned up when Father and the children came home. The twins wanted to go looking for her at once. "No, no, you stay here till ye've had your dinner," said Mother. "Pegeen must learn the ways of this household, or there'll be no peace an' no order. Put the plates on the table, Liam, an' you the cups, Francie. The soup is ready."

A Matter of Taste

"That's a mercy," said Father. "I don't mind having a little visitor, but I do object to her interfering too much with the food, bless her heart. Arra, Mother, what's wrong with the soup?"

"Oh, can ye taste it?" asked Mother innocently. "Well, I'll tell ye, I put Pegeen to watching it while I went for some salt, but when I came back she'd vanished like a fairy an' the soup was smoking."

"Hm," grumbled Father, "I wonder whether there'll be anything to eat for us at all tomorrow."

"I like this soup," said Francie stoutly. "I like it powerfully, don't you, Liam?"

"It's scrumptious," said Liam.

"Well, I don't." Brigid pushed away her plate impatiently. "Why couldn't she mind it? Now we have to be eating a spoilt dinner all on account of herself!"

"Sure, it wasn't her fault," piped the twins loyally and Mother also jumped to Pegeen's defense.

"We must be patient with her. She is our guest an' she never had a mother, poor thing."

The latch on the door rattled.

"There she comes," began Brigid but she stopped to stare with horrified eyes at Pegeen, who stood on the threshold, a picture of woe, squashed blackberries spattered all over her pretty dress and tears mingling with raindrops on her cheeks. Patricia, in her arms, looked scarcely less bedraggled and forlorn.

End of a Busy Day

Brigid rushed over to gather her darling to safety.

"What are ye after doing?" she asked, her eyes flashing blue fire. "How did ye dare to take her out of her bed? Look at her dress, the way it's torn an' soiled. Oh, poor, poor Patricia!" and Brigid burst into tears.

Pegeen stood first on one foot and then on the other.

"I'm truly sorry," stammered Pegeen. "I'll not do it again."

"There now, Brigid," said Mother, laying a hand on her daughter's bowed head, "don't be angry with her any more."

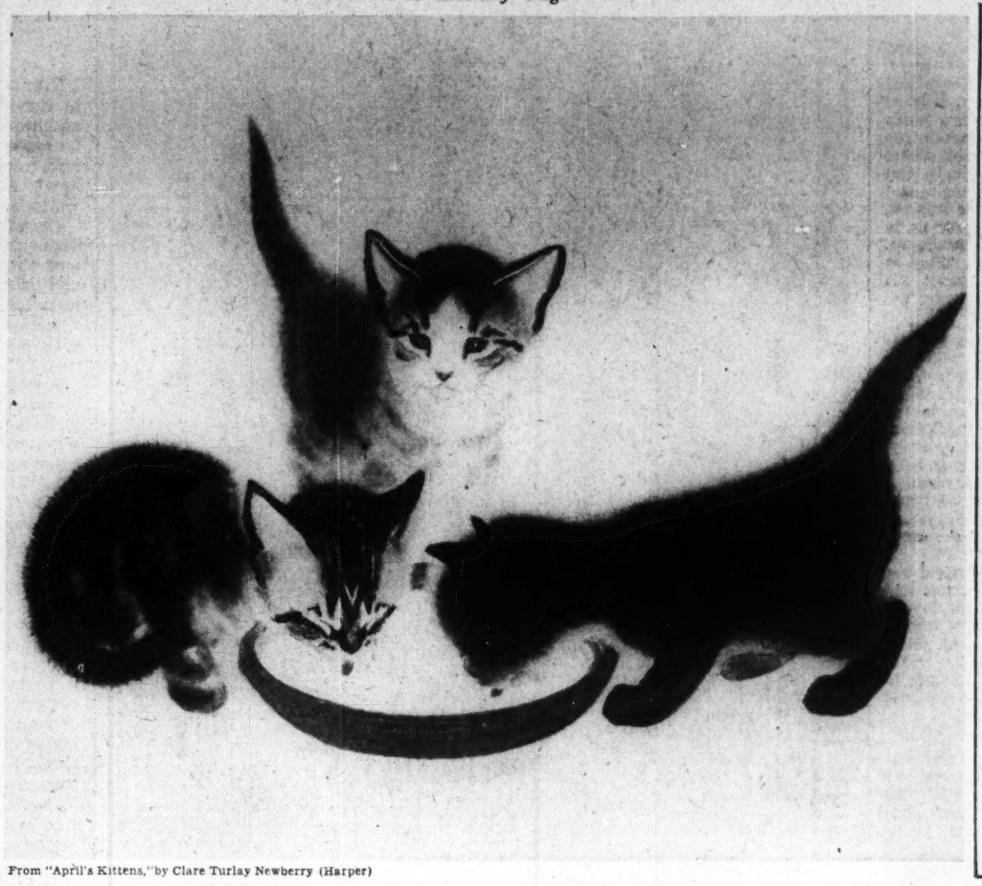
"Is it true that ye're sorry?" asked Brigid, looking up with wet eyes.

"It's sweetly true," Pegeen assured her solemnly.

"Then I'll forgive ye," said Brigid, privately resolving to keep the doll well out of Pegeen's reach in future.

Poor Pegeen had to end up the day in bed, because Mother had to wash both her dresses, but the twins kept her company, so it wasn't so bad after all.

(The End)



From "April's Kittens," by Clare Turlay Newberry (Harper)

Song of the Engine Bells

Not the bells of churches high in their towers,
Nor civic belfries which count the hours,

Do I love to hear through sun and rain
As much as the engine bell of a train.

The engine stamps and snorts like a horse
It snuffs smoke and fire, it breathes forth force,

And the engine bell calls "Beware! Beware!
We have far to go! Have a care! Have a care!

"Nothing shall stop us, night or day,
We have urgent business, far away,

"Far away, where you have not been,
Under a sky you have not seen."

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

From "The Tale of the Whitefoot Mouse," by Henry B. Kane (Knopf)

Gold in the Grass

Once upon a time there was a tiny man who built himself a tiny house high up on a hill. The tiny man had a tiny wife who was very cross with him for building on a hill.

"Think how cold we shall be when the north wind blows!" she cried. "And how the flowers and plants in our garden will wither without any shade in the summer time!"

The tiny man had not thought of that.

"But from our great height we shall be able to see what other folk cannot," he said. "We shall be able to look deep into the heart of the sunset. We shall see dawn breaking over the mountains far, far away, and we shall be near the stars, nearer than we have ever been before in our lives!"

"And a lot of good that will do us!" answered the tiny wife, and she went into her kitchen and slammed the door hard. But she cooked the tiny man a nice breakfast just the same, and after he had eaten it and praised her cooking, he went out for a walk.

While he was walking he did a lot of thinking. His wife was not happy in the new home that he had built for her. They were going to be too hot in the summer and too cold in the winter. Well, he must do something about it. But what?

He walked slowly with his head bent, winking—thinking. Suddenly he saw at his feet what looked like a tiny bit of gold in the grass. He picked it up, but when it lay in his hand he found it was only a seed—just a yellow seed, so small that even the tiny man had difficulty in holding it.

Small Beginnings

He carried it home carefully and showed it to his wife.

"See, wife," he said. "There was gold in the grass."

"A seed," she said, "just blown at your feet by the wind. What use can it possibly be to us?"

"Great things have often begun in small ways," said the tiny man. "This little seed might grow into something beautiful if it were planted."

"And again it might not!" retorted his wife. "It might grow into an ugly weed and cause us a lot of trouble."

"We cannot tell until we try. If it becomes a weed, then I will root it up, I promise you that, tiny wife. But if it grows into something beautiful, why then we shall enjoy its sweetness. I will go and plant it!" he cried. "We shall see—we shall see!"

So he ran out into the garden and, close by the wall, he dug a hole with his finger. He popped the little seed into the hole and covered it with earth. Then he sprinkled it with water and hurried back to tell his wife what he had done. But she only gave a tiny sniff and went on with her sewing.

The next morning the tiny man got up very early. First he went outside and watched the dawn creeping up over the mountains far, far away. Then he came in and did the usual things. He raked out the ashes from the grate and re-lit the fire. After that he went out again and milked the cow, and gathered the eggs from under the brown hen and put them in a basket.

Shade and Shelter

Lastly he hurried to the corner by the wall where he had planted the yellow seed. When he got there he could hardly believe his eyes, for instead of the bare earth there was a tree already a foot high!

"Wife! Wife! Come quickly!" he cried. "Come and see what has happened!"

The tiny wife came running.

"O my!" she said when she saw the tree—she always said that if she was surprised about anything. "O my!" And she threw her apron over her head.

Well, the tree grew, and grew, and grew. By the end of the week it reached the attic windows, and by the end of the month it had become the most beautiful tree that the tiny couple had ever seen. Its great curving branches protected the cottage from the north wind, and in the summer the shining leaves gave the necessary shade.

Needless to say, the tiny man and his tiny wife lived happily ever after. They cooked, and they cleaned, and they dug and planted and tended the garden, and they milked the cow, and gathered the eggs from under the brown hen. Every morning the tiny man watched the dawn break over the mountains far, far away, and at night he climbed to the topmost branches of the tree and looked out over the world.

"See how near I am to the stars!" he would cry. "I can almost gather them in my hands!"

And his tiny wife would smile and think what a wise tiny husband she had.

"Yes," she would say to herself, "There was gold in the grass."

Let's Read for Fun

Book Reviews

God wove a web of loveliness,
Of clouds and stars and birds,
But made not anything at all
So beautiful as words.

They shine around our simple earth
With golden shadowings,
And every common thing they touch
Is exquisite with wings.

—From "A Song for My Mother—Her Words" by Anna Hempstead Branch. (Houghton Mifflin Company.)

Fairs have always fascinated boys and girls, as well as their elders, and Paco and his sister Pepita wanted more than anything else in the world to go to the big Fair at Otavalo, which started each Saturday, at dawn. Sometimes as many as twenty thousand Indians from all the surrounding plains and valleys of the Andes Mountains would come to the Fair and trade with other Indians and the white Ecuadorians and occasional foreign visitors.

They sold cattle, sheep, vegetables, many kinds of clay pottery—but more than anything else, they sold the beautiful, finely woven, brightly colored woolen cloths which all Indian families in that part of the country made. Of course, the Fair was the most exciting thing in Paco's and Pepita's lives.

An attractive new book "Paco Goes to the Fair," by Richard C. Gill and Helen Hoke, with unusual and realistic illustrations by Ruth Gannett, provides an entertaining picture of these Ecuador-Indian children, their parents, the Andean plains, their flocks of sheep and the fine wool they spin into thread and weave into the beautiful colored cloth for which they are famous.

Books about South America are timely and we warmly recommend this one; first because it is a good story and also because of the interesting details about life in far-away Ecuador.

Mother Goose in New Dress

Mother Goose has been a favorite with countless generations of children and still finds a welcome for her great variety of story-telling poems, loved for their rhythm and swing and for the rhymes that make us laugh, even if we don't know why. And now comes a lively, colorful new edition illustrated by Gustaf Tenggren.

The Tenggren "Mother Goose" is gay from cover to cover; is chock full of poems and pictures. Full page pictures for the favorites like "Little Boy Blue," "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater," and others together with very many big and little pictures placed in just right places on every page, make this a treasure chest of fun for the littlest ones in the family. The small pictures especially please us, for every one tells a story, even if you can't read the words that go with it.

Tale of a Canal

A story that tells of the development of the Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo and the exciting days and changes that followed the opening of this great enterprise is unfolded in "Along the Erie Towpath," by Enid Meadowcroft. These are life-like characters, and a good story centers around Emeline and Stephen Davis, who go from their old home in New York to live with their Aunt Polly and their many cousins in Albany in the period when the Erie Canal was to transform Albany and Buffalo into bustling, busy cities and bring them nearer than was ever dreamed possible.

Animal Friends

"April's Kittens" is Clare Turlay Newberry's new book. Her famous pictures of kittens have charmed cat lovers whatever age they may be. Here is another lovely picture book with more just as irresistible kittens as "Mittens" and "Babette." The story tells of the problem that April, a little girl, faces when her cat Sheba presents her with three adorable kittens and Father says that theirs is a "one-cat apartment."

Henry B. Kane, in simple, clear text accompanied by remarkable nature photographs and decorative pen and ink sketches, traces the daily activities of the first year in the life of a whitefoot mouse in an unusual, attractive factual book, "The Tale of the Whitefoot Mouse."

"Patches," by Joel Stolper, is a picture book with an exciting realistic story of the life of a giraffe. We first find Patches on the African veldt watched over by his mother along with his sisters and brothers and his cousins and his aunts, though he was too young to recognize them just yet.

Eleanor Hoffman's story, "A Cat of Paris," is a very entertaining one, filled with excitement, and has for its hero Thom, a most remarkable Siamese cat.

We soon learn that Thom is a cat of character and that he has ideas and aspirations. Born in a kitchen on the Right Bank of the Seine, through his own misadventures he was sold in the Bird Market. His new owner was Polly, a little American girl.

Mr. Small, known to many boys and girls who are very young as an autoist, an airplane pilot, and a sailor, now makes his bow in a new book "The Little Train." His young friends and admirers will be happy to meet him as the Engineer who with his helper Fireman Shorty drives his black and shiny engine from Tinytown to the end of the run and back. Books about locomotives and trains have a large audience always and this one will not be overlooked.

Let's Sing!

A book that will delight the youngest members of the family, as well as those who like to entertain them, is a charming collection of songs and accompaniments simply constructed, written especially for them and enhanced with fitting pictures of happy groups of children done in gay colors. Both songs and pictures in "Singing 'Round the Year," by Agnes Wright and Edna Potter, are about the everyday affairs and holiday celebrations of the very young.

Florence Bethune Sloan

In a Toy Shop

In a book dedicated to "dolls everywhere, to those who make them and to those who love them," little girls can read of the dolls' experiences in Mr. Appleby's Shop in Castledale, of Christmas shopping, and especially of Betty Noble, a little girl, who buys one of the dolls.

The new doll in "The Dolls of Castledale," by May Marsland, finds herself in a happy, busy household.

Rhymes and references to Bible stories interjected into the narrative slow up the action, do not help the continuity, and narrow the appeal a book about dolls might have for little girl readers. We feel that the author has had a happy time writing the book and must love dolls.

Books Reviewed

Paco Goes to the Fair, by Richard C. Gill and Helen Hoke. Pictures by Ruth Gannett. New York: Henry Holt and Company. $2.00.

Mother Goose, illustrated by Gustaf Tenggren. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. $2.50.

Along the Erie Towpath, by Enid La Monte Meadowcroft. Illustrated by Ninon MacKnight. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.00.

April's Kittens, by Clare Turlay Newberry. Illustrated by the author. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

The Tale of the Whitefoot Mouse, by Henry B. Kane. Illustrated with author's photographs and line drawings. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.

Patches, by Joel Stolper. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $1.50.

A Cat of Paris, by Eleanor Hoffman. Illustrated by Zhenya Gay. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

The Little Train, by Lois Lenski. New York and London: The Oxford University Press. $.75.

Singing 'Round the Year, by Agnes Wright. With pictures by Edna Potter. New York: A. S. Barnes and Company. $2.00.

The Dolls of Castledale, by May Marsland. Illustrated by William Turner. San Francisco: Wallace Kibbee & Son. $1.25.

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The Home Forum

Prudence Fills a Corner

"Of course, it's none of our business," said Ann. And so saying, she opened the door of Prudence's coat closet, trying to make room on its floor already littered with Christmas boxes, tissue paper, garden tools, and a dog leash, for a pair of galoshes and three rubbers we had stumbled over on our way into the house.

"Of course, it's none of our business," I echoed. "But—" I hung up a sweater, a fur coat, and a leather jerkin which had been flung over the stair banister. We closed the closet door with some difficulty and wandered into Prudence's living-room, charming always, sunny, bright with flower prints and chintzes, but at the moment dusty and in a Monday-morning, Sunday-newspaper disorder.

"If she would go one day a week or two hours each day," Ann sputtered, "it would be a different matter. But from nine or ten to five or six each day!"

* * *

I folded a knitted blanket, picked up some books and magazines from the green velvet sofa and sat down. Ann gently shoved Steinway, the yellow cat, from the armchair opposite, making room for herself beside a rubber bone and a sheaf of writing paper. Prudence had called to us from upstairs that she would be down in a moment and we were to make ourselves at home. "Pick up as you go along," she said. We heard her whistling as she ran down the stairs.

"Do you see my shoes anywhere?" she asked as she came in. She was dressed for the street, wore a tweed coat and a red-quilled hat and carried a black and tan tapestry bag. She was shod with turquoise-blue Mexican straw sandals. "Can't find my shoes. Here they are. Got them wet last night and took them off before the fire." She sat on the floor to exchange them for the blue sandals.

"Prue," I said sternly, "we're just two awful busybodies, housewives—"

"I know it," interrupted Prudence and laughed merrily. "Your housework is all done and you are going home to make cookies and wash windows and I'm going off to the Red Cross and leave things in a mess. I planned to get up early this morning and tidy up, but I was knitting late last night. See this sweater. It's all done." She pulled from her bag a small gray jersey, finished with a scarlet neck band and a tiny patch pocket. "Can't you see it on a dark-haired child? She'll put her hand in that pocket the first minute. Children love pockets. And those tightly ribbed cuffs will feel warm and soft on a slender wrist." Prudence was off, seeing things, painting a picture for us in a murmuring way she has and—shaming us. Could we say resolutely to that: "Stay at home, Prudence; clean your house; get something nice ready for Henry's supper"?

* * *

No, shrugging a little, laughing at ourselves, we walked out the door with her, waited while she romped with Splendid, the enthusiastic, awkward dog, and watched her run around the side of the house to the garage, talking as she went. "Come tomorrow morning and scold me. I'll get up early. I'm in a hurry today. We're packing baby clothes, darling little shirts and nighties, and blankets, warm and cozy like the lining of an oriole's nest."

"Like the lining of a what, did she say?" said Ann.

"An oriole's nest. And that's a typical last word from Prudence! She's right, too. She sees things in the large way; we in the small. If Henry doesn't mind Prue's throwing herself violently into Red Cross work, why should we? After all, it is better for children to be warm than for Prudence to wash her breakfast dishes before she goes off to pack woolens, isn't it?"

* * *

This concern about Prudence and her extravagant impulses has incited us time and time again "to do something about it." The whole neighborhood shares in a responsible parental regard for our fanciful young friend. While we take the keenest pleasure in her haphazard ways, her dreams, her zest, her careless generosities, we find it impossible sometimes to refrain from affectionate meddling. This time Ann and I had planned to tell Prudence that if she would stay at home two hours each morning, we would work two hours later on the days we went to Headquarters. We had meant to paint a pathetic picture of Henry, coming home each day to confusion, disorder, and a sketchy meal. Instead, Prue had given us an image of a slender child putting on a warm, gay sweater.

The next morning Ann and I did stop in at Prudence's house, halt to play the heavy-neighbor part, half for the fun of watching another debonair departure. We rang the bell and walked in, as is the way in our neighborhood.

"We're here again, Prue," we called. No answer. The entrance hall held no rubbers, no coats, no disorder. The plant on the table glistened from a watering. We peered into the living-room. All was in shining order. The cushions looked fat and inviting on the sofa. "She's house-cleaned and gone. She's putting us in our place." The sound of a door shutting in the kitchen led us there. "Prudence," we said.

* * *

It wasn't Prudence who faced us from the pantry door; it was a stranger in a blue print dress and a yellow apron, a stranger with white wavy hair and soft brown eyes, a stranger with a broom in her hand.

"I'm Emma," she said. "I'm going to work here. Mrs. Proctor said you'd be over and I was to tell you we had cornbread for breakfast and we're going to have roast beef and apple pie for dinner."

"That's fine," we breathed. "Perfect," I heard Ann whisper.

"It's lucky for me, too," said Emma. "I was looking for the Welfare Office yesterday to see if they could find me work, and I got into the Red Cross rooms by mistake. I saw a little sweater on the desk and stopped to look at it. I said I thought the little red pocket on it was pretty and that made Mrs. Proctor notice me. That's what she told me when she brought me here last night. She says I have imagination." Emma smiled and it was the doting, rather foolish smile we all have when we quote Prudence.

* * *

Emma didn't need to tell us more. Prudence had found a woman needing work and a home, a woman whose gentle face and soft smile told one at a glance that she fitted into this household as Steinway fitted into the corner of the window-seat and as gawky Splendid from nose to tail matched in length the rug before the hearth.

Emma chatted on, excited, happy. "She put this old-fashioned rocking-chair here in the corner beside the range, tied this pink-flowered pillow on the back of it and said she'd been saving it for someone who looked like me. She wants me to sit in it when I drink my tea and have my rest. She's an odd young woman, but the nicest lady I ever met."

"Ann," I said, as we walked jubilantly home, "are we ever going to try again to tell Prue how she should go?"

Ann mocked me: "Of course, it's none of our business. But—"

C. C. R.

Manhattan's Grandeur

THE ASPECT OF New York had altered more during the two years of my absence than had that of Paris in my lifetime. Streets, in fact, which had been congruous and seemly when I departed had become seething canyons, so crowded with humanity that I pictured the city abandoned by its inhabitants one day because there was not room in its streets for them to circulate. . . .

Yet the new structures of man rising storey upon storey into the empyrean had a grandeur to dwarf my recollection of both Paris and London; for nowhere, I believe, is the meaning of the phrase 'might, majesty, and dominion' made so apparent as when beholding from the deck of an approaching ship, the stupendous buildings of New York, or when gazing upward at their prodigious height from the pavement of one of the city's turbulent streets. There is august beauty in them too, if you can escape oncoming wheels long enough to see it, especially at night when the protean signs of Broadway adorn them with light; for then their splendour is beyond belief. Indeed, in all the world there is no such enchanting sight, I believe, as that of New York after dark, when viewed from one of its high places.—From "Cities of Many Men," by H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Idle Fellow

The flower, the lamb, the bird—
On these he comes, and looks
With studious, long gaze:
And presently, the word,
And the quick phrase,
The great books.

An idle fellow enough,
He goes when fields are green,
Walking a restless hour—
But stands and looks with love
On lamb and bird and flower,
Seeing the thing they mean:

That earth so loved the air,
So loved its own and spring,
It gave, and always gives
The sweet, the swift, the fair
And everything that lives,
For him to sing.

DAVID MORTON

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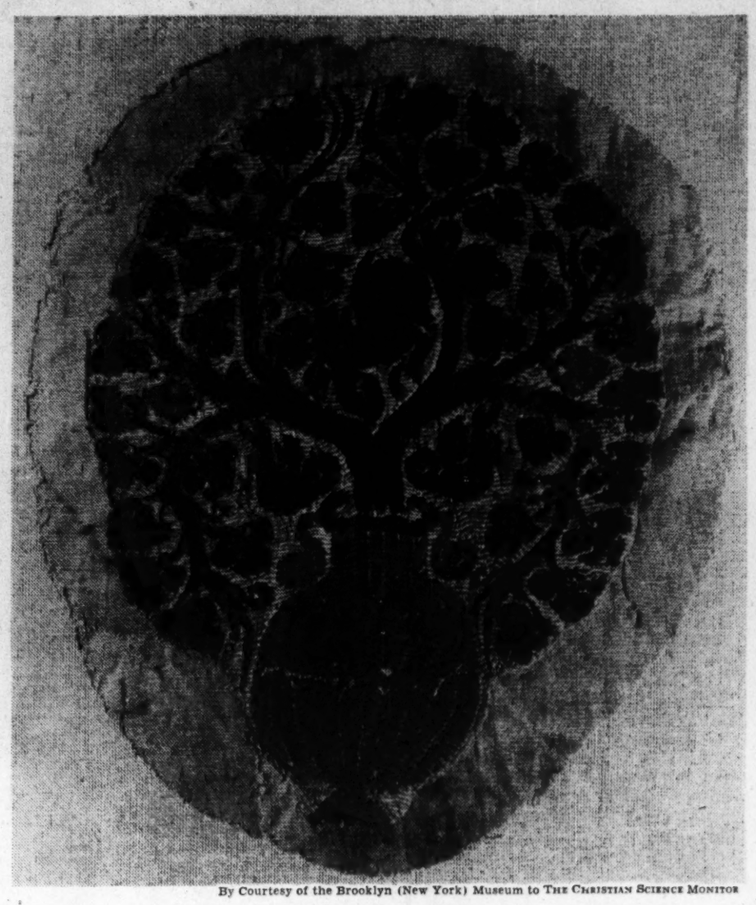
CSP-2



By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COPTIC TEXTILE OF THE THIRD OR FOURTH CENTURY, A. D.

IN THE early years of the Christian era, a handicraft flourished in Egypt of which many relics have happily survived to this day. The largest exhibition of this handicraft yet held in the United States has been on view at the Brooklyn Museum. Inasmuch as the fresco painting of the Copts has largely disappeared, it is to the textiles that we must turn to learn something of the handiwork of these early Egyptian Christians, whose workmanship shows influences of the ancient Egyptian, of the Greek, the Roman, and the Near-Eastern styles.

The Coptic textiles are in the main tapestry-woven woolen ornaments which have been clipped out of linen or woolen garments. The vividness and brilliance of design has evinced a most appreciative response from modern painters like Henri Matisse, who has discerned in these weaves of nearly two thousand years ago a vitality and rhythm which he has struggled very hard to achieve. Coptic textiles are sometimes bracketed with Peruvian textiles of pre-Columbian days as among the most delightful pieces of weaving which have yet come from the hand of man.

DOROTHY ADLOW

וואהרע ארומרינגלונג

אן אויבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען פרינסעסע מיינעם

מאלשער מאכט און רעפוטאציע זען דער שלעכטסטע, דורך קרוסטשען סויזעם איז פראקטיש וואהר אז מענטש אין בעשאפענהייט קיין צוויי זאכען נישט גלייך, קאנשטאנטקייט צו בעאוועלטיגן. כע-גרעניצעען, אדער שפארזן אונז.

דער גוטסטיגר פערשטאנד וואס וועלט געווענען דורך קרוסטשען סויזעם איז פראקטיש וואהר אז מענטש אין בעשאפענהייט צו אונטערע נויצען אין מעכטי-גען דו נאמ". (תהל' ס:ג;12). אויב מיר וועלען זיך אנהאלטען מעסט אן דעם גייסטיגען מאקט אז אונזער אסתיג וואוינונג איז אין נאמ, דעם גומען, בשעת די מאטעריעלע חושים וועלען אונז אויסרייזען, אז עס איז דא קאמף, וויידערשפרוך, אויפזאמקייט, נוים, אן נאך אנדערע שתלערען אויף דער וועלט, און זיך ענטוואנען צוצוהערען צו די פאלשע שטעלן פון דעם אירטהום, וועלען מיר צוזיכן די פערטיידונג פון א זעלבע פאלשע גלויבען, און גענטען דאס צורוק קעהרען צו דעם פריהיגען צושטאנד פון רוהיגקייט זיכערהייט, און צופרידענהייט.

די מאטעריעלע חושים קענען נוס בעריכטיגן די גשטאלט וואס דאס אויגע פון גרויס ערשטלונקיט צוגע-גרייט פאר דעם מענשן דער אפשטעל פולוס דאס אונז פערזיכערט, אז דאס אויג דאס נוס בעוויזען, און דאס אויער דאס נוס בעהערט, און עס איז נוס אין דעם הארצען פון מענשן אריינגעקומען, די זאכען וואס נאך דאס אנגענעהמען פאר די וועלכע ליבען איהם." (א קאריינטער 2:9). קרוסטשען סויזעם איז באזירט אויף די חויליגע שריפטען, און מאכט די וועלט בעקאנט מיט דעם מענשענס גייסטיגע גע-בורטס-רעכט, און וויזט אן אז דעם מענשענס אסתיג וואוינונג-אָרט איז אימער וויכשענס-ווערטה, בעזונט, הארמאניש, און אויבע צופרידענשפעלטיגע. יעדער אויינער קען, דערויבער, דורך ליבליכער און גמריויער דינסט צו זיין בעשפאר און צו דער מענשהיים זיך אויסווערקען אנצונעהמען און צו גענטען זיין נאך-גשאפענקייט און נאך רעגירטש ירושה פון גוי-סטיגער פרוידען, אויבערפלוס, און צופרידענהייט.

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קרוסטשען סויזעם ליטעראטור, וואס וועלט אריינגע-נעבען אין דער אויישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן פאר כען זיין פערלאג בעפאנט צו דער קרוסטשען סויזעם פאבלישונג מאסיעטי, באסטאן, מעסטשוועטס, י. ס. א.
(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Right Environment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SUBJECT of environment engages, in varying degree, the attention of men and women everywhere. It may safely be assumed that men generally desire a safe, serene, and satisfying atmosphere in which to live—at home, in the business world, and in society.

Christian Science reveals true or spiritual existence to be eternally harmonious, and shows that harmonious conditions and surroundings are established and maintained in human experience through righteous, God-governed thinking. Since it rests with us to choose the thoughts we entertain, we are the masters of our thinking, and shall experience peace, joy, affluence, and well-being in proportion as we welcome spiritual ideas into our consciousness and prayerfully exclude their opposites—thoughts which are unlike God, good. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, assures us of this fact where she writes (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Because each and every spiritual idea is indispensable to God's complete and perfect creation, we may apply the facts of real being in solving the human problem of our proper place and environment. Christ Jesus gave to his faithful followers this promise (John 14:2, 3): "In my Father's house are many mansions. . . . I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

In Christian Science we learn that the "Father's house" is divinely mental, and all are free to enter through spiritual consciousness or awareness of the ever-presence of health, happiness, holiness, supply, dominion, completeness. In short, the clear realization of man's spiritual oneness with Deity constitutes our true or spiritually mental habitation and fortress, and the inviolable security thereof. In this dwelling place there can never be any lack. To abide in this spiritual refuge and to enjoy its blessings, we must spiritualize our thinking through prayerful consecration to good and loving obedience to the divine precepts. Such purification of thought is a joyous process when we accept the fact in Science that there is one supreme governing intelligence, God, divine Mind, and that spiritual man consciously and constantly reflects this one perfect Mind.

Christian Science further shows that wrong thoughts and motives are deceptive, delusive, and devoid of reality, for the reason that they do not emanate from the one and only omnipotent Mind, but, contrariwise, are products of the carnal or mortal mind, which attempts falsely to simulate the infinite intelligence, or true God. As we shut out the false suggestions of this carnal mind, and entertain only pure, spiritual ideas, evil loses for us its seeming power and prestige, and we thereby demonstrate its utter inability to influence, control, limit, or harm us.

The spiritual understanding which is gained through Christian Science is practical and adaptable for use in daily living. The following incident shows how a Christian Scientist proved its healing efficacy in her own experience. This young woman had found it necessary to move from a small community, where she was well acquainted, to a large city, where she knew no one. Soon she became immersed in the sorrowful suggestions of loneliness, self-pity, and homesickness. Turning to the Bible, she derived sweet solace from pondering the statements of Truth in the twenty-third Psalm, the last verse of which reads, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." In conjunction with her Bible study, she read from the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health, p. 578), Mrs. Eddy's rendering of the above verse: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever." The Scientist thereupon resolved to dwell consistently in this consciousness of Love, and to be instant in rejecting all negative thoughts, such as unrest, resentment, and ingratitude. As she unremittingly adhered to this practice, events quickly followed which caused her to rejoice over her placement in a new environment, wherein many new friendships were formed, and wider opportunities for useful service to humanity have continued to unfold.

The Psalmist defines true abode in a most helpful and healing manner, where he declares (Psalms 90:1, 2): "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." When the material senses testify to discord, opposition, loneliness, lack, and the like, if we will cling steadfastly to the spiritual fact that our real abode is in God, good, and repudiate as unreal the arguments of error, we shall witness the fading out of such false beliefs, and experience the restoration of tranquillity, security, and righteous dominion.

God's tender provision for man cannot be discerned ~~by~~ material sense. Paul declared (I Corinthians 2:9), "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Christian Science, based upon the Scriptures, unveils man's spiritual birthright, and shows his true dwelling place to be eternally desirable, healthful, harmonious, and satisfying. Each one, then, may, through loving and loyal service to his Maker and to mankind, awake to accept and to enjoy his God-given and God-governed endowment of spiritual peace, plenty, and contentment.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Handmaid Of History

ARCHEOLOGY IS THE handmaid of History. Today it is an invaluable handmaid, for it is supplying the evidence that is confirming ancient history; and is sweeping away the doubts that have been cast upon tradition. So an endeavour is made in this volume to escape from a dry-as-dust presentation of facts, and to correlate the evidence found at Lachish with the Old Testament. . .

During five winters of continuous work, the Lachish excavations have furnished ample remains of man's handiwork which are more than two thousand five hundred years old. They represent an assortment of the wares, and of the products, of one hundred generations of people, who lived, and loved, and worked, and worshipped, and fought, and died, before the birth of [Jesus] Christ.

The pottery system of dating, described earlier, enables us to place these people, and their handiworks, in somewhere near the different periods of time in which they lived. Allusion has already been made to the analogy of a jigsaw puzzle. In order to carry the comparison a stage further, let us suppose that the man who has to fit together the pieces for a picture of an English town, is given, as a guide for his selection, a view of a native African village. It would not take him many minutes to recognize that a mistake had been made; he would see pieces that did not fit. Now the Old Testament narrative goes into detail, and in places into minute detail, of the circumstances and mode of existence of the people whose lives it purports to portray. The Lachish finds fit that picture; they rarely, if ever, differ from it. It is true that gaps remain. Some of the gaps are due to the absence of those things which have not survived the ravages of time: all the woodwork, and the textiles, the writings on papyrus, and skins, and such like. Even these occasionally survive in Egypt, thanks to the exceeding dryness of the climate. But Palestine is more humid, and the joint effects of air and water cause decay. Among the objects on which they make least impression are seals or scarabs. They are of peculiar interest because they sometimes carry evidence of identification. References are often made to seals both in the Old and New Testaments. In those times the art of writing was not in general use, it was the profession of the scribe; and seals were employed instead of signatures, by kings and all prominent men.—From "The Bible Comes Alive," by SIR CHARLES MARSTON, F. S. A. (New York: Revell.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

Welfare Drop Reduces City Labor Supply

Number of aid recipients available for work in municipal departments shows decrease.

The sharp drop in City welfare rolls in recent months has seriously curtailed the man power available to Boston city departments from welfare workers, several Department heads disclosed today.

Able-bodied persons on the Dependent Aid lists are required to work for City Departments to earn their welfare grants. A single person getting $4 or $5 a week may be required to work one or two days a week. The head of a large family receiving a much larger grant may be required to work up to five days.

The reduction in welfare rolls from about 15,000 cases last Sept. 21 to about 11,500 cases today, through expanded job opportunities in private industry, has taken many of the most desirable men from the welfare lists, because these have been the first to get jobs.

Only 1,690 Available

As a result, the Welfare Department has only 1,690 men it can assign to City Departments, as contrasted with 3,362 men available in September, according to William G. O'Hare, Director of Welfare.

Although Mr. O'Hare did not divulge any official figures, it is authoritatively learned that welfare officials consider about 10,000 of the Dependent Aid cases as "unemployable." This leaves only a small proportion available for work.

The reduction in able-bodied men forced the Public Works Department to spend $20,600 to employ temporary workers at $5 a day during a six-weeks period just before the first of the year, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland said today.

A Sharp Decrease

With a quota of 5,100 man-days a week from welfare workers, the Public Works Department is now able to get only about 2,000 man-days a week. Just before the drop in Dependent Aid rolls began last Sept. 21, the Department was receiving 4,198 man-days a week, Mr. Hyland stated.

Welfare workers have been assigned to street cleaning, some jobs on sewer construction projects, and other unskilled duties in the Public Works Department. At present nearly all of the available workers in this department are assigned to street cleaning, which is considered the most necessary work these laborers can do.

In the Park Department, welfare workers have been assigned to duties in connection with the care of parks and cemeteries. They are often assigned by other department heads to such jobs as sweeping police stations or other public buildings.

Much of this work has been curtailed in recent months by the transfer of remaining workers to the Public Works Department, Mr. O'Hare stated.

Budget Changes

City officials expressed the hope that the situation will not necessitate enlarged budgetary allowances for temporary labor, although the experience of the Public Works Department in this regard is not encouraging. Despite the added labor expense this Department had to incur, it is hoped such expenditures can be met out of "slack" in the budget for 1941, rather than through increased appropriations for labor.

The amount of temporary labor that might have to be hired is reduced by the fact that Department heads are inclined to feel that one hired worker at $5 a day is worth more than three welfare workers.

The situation is eased somewhat by the fact that the private contract system for collection of garbage has recently been extended to new districts in the City. Welfare workers help with City collection of garbage, but of course do not help in contract districts.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow, colder tonight with lowest temperature zero to 5°; Tuesday clearing and colder; fresh northeast winds backing to north tonight; new snow accumulation not more than 2 inches.

Maine: Mostly cloudy in south, fair in north and colder in southwest portion tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with light snow in extreme south portion and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Massachusetts: Light snow except moderate to heavy snow in extreme southeast portion and colder tonight; Tuesday fair, colder

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	New York	26	25
Chicago	30	29	Norfolk	44	38
Denver	26	26	Philadelphia	30	28
Kansas City	26	25	St. Louis	30	29
Los Angeles	50	48	San Francisco	54	46
Miami	60	60	Washington	34	33
Minneapolis	12	9			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 27.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:20 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 11:44 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.

Factory at Hancock Ends Long Vacation

By the Associated Press

Hancock, Mass., Jan. 27

A factory whistle sounded today for the first time in 11 years in this small town on the New York State border.

Six men went to work for a wood working concern, which took over a plant closed more than a decade ago. W. K. Hadsalle, spokesman for the new company, said he hoped to bring the industry back to its former prominence here, when a weekly pay roll of $3,000 was standard.

Fourth Call For Draftees Is Sent Out

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff today issued his fourth call for men under the provisions of the Selective Service Act. Following inspection tours of the New England training centers he decided that facilities to provide adequate food, clothing, housing and training were ready for 4,592 additional men, proportionately divided among the New England states.

Governor Saltonstall was requisitioned for 2,687 trainees; Vermont, 151; Maine, 338; Connecticut, 1,019; Rhode Island, 227, and New Hampshire, 120.

"I do not want to give the people of New England the impression of haste or of alarm," said General Woodruff in a radio statement today, "by calling out these new men so soon after my last requisition but this is a special call, a vital cog in a big machine, New England's important share in the Army of the United States. The War Department budget for the fiscal year of 1942 calls for an Army of 97,371 officers and 1,418,097 enlisted men. This is our program and New England will play her part in this as nobly as in her historic past."

Fort Devens Road Proposal Before Army Engineers

Officials of the State Department of Public Works today began preliminary negotiations to obtain approval by the War Department for construction of the new Concord to Westminster highway through Fort Devens in Ayer and Shirley.

Originally the highway was planned to pass to the south of the cantonment. However the recent extension of the military reservation would require a detour of six miles south of this direct route, because army officials have expressed opposition to a public highway through the reservation.

Yet construction of a by-pass to the north would be of little value to Massachusetts motorists and a by-pass to the south would involve the building of six additional bridges over rivers, railroads and intersecting highways.

At the conference today Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, outlined the State's position to Lieut. Col. Frank M. S. Johnson and Major H. W. Stickle of the U. S. Army Engineers. The Army officers said they would discuss the problem with their superiors in Washington.

After the meeting Mr. MacDonald left Boston to attend the annual convention of the American Association of State Highway Officials in New York City. At the convention Mr. MacDonald plans to confer with Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads for the Federal Works Projects Agency, regarding the financing of the cost of building access roads to the military reservations in Massachusetts, including Camp Edwards, Fort Devens and Westover Field.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, at 7:45 p. m.

Free concert by the New England Conservatory of Music. Program for pianoforte, organ, violin and voice. In Jordan Hall, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Public exhibition of paintings sponsored by the Pinckney Street Artists' Alliance. Open every day except Saturday and Sunday, at 100 Pinckney Street, Boston, 10 to 6.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk, "The Madonna in Art," by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston. "Blood and Tears and Advertising" will be discussed by Ellen Hess, Editor of Tide. Hotel Statler, Boston, at 12:30 p. m.

Luncheon discussion by Mrs. Robert W. Lovett and William Emerson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee to Defend America, on "Aid to Britain." Sponsored by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, at 1 p. m. Open to the public.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Teresa Calamara, pianist, Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Open Forum sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters. "Boston of the Future—A Vast Metropolitan City Comprising the Surrounding Suburbs" will be discussed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in its political aspects Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for Boston, will discuss the legal aspects of the subject, and Dr. Morris B. Lambie, professor of municipal government. Harvard University, the economic aspects. Margaret McSweeney, Chairman Boston League City Committee, will preside. In Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, at 3:30 p. m.

Chivalry And With A Capital C

Blue ribbon belongs to Boston traffic officer who is hard-put to lose his temper.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Today's blue ribbon for judicious speech goes to a Boston policeman who stood in the midst of the swirling snow storm upholding the best Boston tradition. He was directing traffic at the corner of Boylston and Clarendon Streets when a woman drove up to the intersection and stopped, blocking traffic. The officer motioned her forward. She didn't budge.

"Go this way," he shouted, gesticulating at length. Then finally: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten!" The car stayed still.

"Come on, lady, this way!" quoth the policeman, aroused. A pause, then he burst out: "Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one!"

The woman finally drove on. Calmly the policeman turned to the other cars and motioned them to come on through the snow storm.

* * *

The life of a professor is not always so circumscribed after all—at least, not in the departments of zoology and anthropology at Harvard. During the past year members of the staffs of these two departments have conducted explorations in half a dozen States in this country, extending as far west as Utah; in Peru, Cuba, and Panama; and in the Solomon Islands, the Cameroons, and Liberia. One man (Dr. Douglas L. Oliver) and his wife spent 16 months on the volcanic Bougainville Island, of the Solomon-New Guinea group, studying natives whose manner of life is exactly like that of their ancestors thousands of years ago.

* * *

Have you a plant or a fern which you can't identify? Send it to Prof. Merritt L. Fernald, Director of the Harvard Gray Herbarium. Every year he receives some 3,000 specimens in the mail from curious students of botany, and "uncounted" others from amateurs who drop in casually with something that is puzzling them. Harvard is glad to help out, because it sometimes gains information about strange items, and then again sometimes the visitors leave the specimen or a duplicate with the Herbarium, to add to its grand total of 1,067,576 flowering plants and ferns.

* * *

Like Jiminy Cricket, Pinocchio's sprightly conscience in the Walt Disney movie, people's consciences in general appear to have been quite active recently. "Conscience Fund" payments received by the City of Boston reached the total of $997 during 1940, as compared with $108.60 in 1939 and $65 in 1938, according to City Treasurer James J. McCarthy. Largest item was $700 from a man in another State who had received treatment at the City Hospital many years ago. In 1940 the School Department also topped previous totals, with $1,601 received. Of this, $1,600 came last Nov. 12 in one payment of 16 crisp $100 bills. Somebody has been sending much-battered $10 bills from time to time recently, marking them "More to Come." The money is added to the general funds of the City.

* * *

The elevators at City Hall Annex, long notorious examples of how elevators should not be run, are at last being fixed. A new signal system is being installed in the six cabs, complete with "enunciators" or lighted panels showing the calls from the various floors.

The WPA is doing the work of renovation on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The cost, says Leo F. Power, Commissioner of Public Buildings, will be about $2,500, of which the City is paying $1,000.

* * *

What's this? British-knit sweaters and socks designed specially for the American? Have American women, working diligently knitting these very same items for Britain's needy, been "Newcastling" their efforts? Hardly, for relief agencies tell of continuing need. But, the fact is that H. N. Packard, of the English firm of I. and R. Morley, Ltd., has just arrived in Boston for the purpose of introducing the "Flying Wheel" brand of knitted ware. It's just one more example of Britain's determination to "carry on," despite bombs and submarines. The ultimate object of Mr. Packard's visit, of course, is the increase of dollar exchange for Britain.

* * *

Things are not always what they seem. Harvard University, which has an endowment of more than $140,000,000, and which is receiving—according to latest figures—annual gifts totaling more than a million and a half, and which has, since 1925, amassed in the special "Harvard Fund" nearly two million more, is really in need of funds. Dr. James B. Conant, the President, complains in his annual report for 1939-40 that the University is suffering from a "severe handicap of lack of funds in almost every sphere of activity."

Cosmetology Brought to Culture of the Hub

By a Staff Photographer

Waves of the Future

Top picture at left—Miss Helen Templeman, nationally famous cosmetologist, using the natural wave-line in her model, Miss Margaret Neville, to design a 1941 pompadour. Top picture at right—Models for the new off-the-face hair-do line up for inspection. Left to right—Marie Fitzsimmons, Lynnette LaRose, Dorothy Hughes, Peggy Roewer. Lower picture—Miss Kathryn Kenny, Vice-President of the International Masters Ladies Hairdressers Association, demonstrates that the matron's hair can be styled just as becomingly as the younger woman's. The model is Mrs. Edith Lusk.

Pompadours And How To Wear Them

Popularity of the pompadour will continue through the summer, according to the prediction of Miss Helen Templeman, stylist in the Education Department of the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Association.

Miss Templeman, here to address the seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association which opened its three-day meeting at the Hotel Statler today, based her assertion on the fact that only a pompadour will do the right things for that "Gibson girl" hat that everyone will be wearing this spring.

The two styles are natural companions in her estimation. A pompadour is any off-the-face hair styling, Miss Templeman explained. The hair may hang long in the back, or twist over, but if it's up off-the-face in front, it's still a pompadour.

"Youngsters, she said, "will always wear long bobs, but it is definitely not smart for the woman past 25 to wear long hair—unless she is a movie star trying to look 19."

Back to "Gibson Girl"

While that "Gibson Girl" look will probably be the aim of the masses, so to speak, cosmeticians and hairdressers will specialize more and more in creating distinctive styles for the individual. Hairdress and make-up, in other words, will be designed with regard for the whole figure, and it is through conventions such as this that new styles and new trends have their origin, Miss Templeman emphasized.

There's good news in 1941 for the matron, too. "She's coming into her own more and more in style designing," Miss Templeman declared, pointing out that the old-fashioned idea that when a woman becomes a matron she's pretty much on the shelf, has been entirely reversed. "Now she wears smarter things oftentimes than the debutante, because she takes more pains with her appearance and knows that she has a place in the picture."

More than 10,000 members of the trade from all over the country are expected to attend this year's convention, officials report, with every indication that the attendance will surpass that of 1940, when about 10,200 thronged the three-day showing.

Types of Pompadour

Sessions were opened this morning by Mrs. Gladys L. Garofano, President of the Massachusetts Association and General Chairman of the convention.

Demonstrations of 1941 pompadour styles for the junior miss, debutante and young matron were given by Miss Templeman, Miss Jeanette Johnson Hall, Louis Bregou and Miss Kenny.

Sessions this afternoon were open to the public for the first time, with featured talks by Miss Templeman and Mr. Bregou, Dr. J. Howard Crum, plastic surgeon, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Osborne, authority on cosmetic selection, and Miss Lillian Munroe.

Four contests, with silver trophies for the winners, will call forth the best creative work of the experts as the New England champion of the "Most Practical Hairstyle" is selected tonight, the "Best Glamour Make-up" is judged tomorrow, and "Miss Venus" and "Miss Massachusetts" are selected on Wednesday.

Irishman Wants Eire Free Of U. S. Pressure on Ports

A plea to the American people to refrain from pressing Eire, through speeches and news commentaries, to surrender its ports to the British was made in Boston last night by Liam O'Flaherty, Irish novelist.

The people of Eire, Mr. O'Flaherty said, will fight any nation which tries to take over its ports, including Great Britain. Eire, he said, wants to stay neutral in this war "of Christian against Christian."

New Light Snow Falls in N. E.; Clear, Very Cold Is on Way

New England will get the tail end of the snow storm coming up the Atlantic Coast, the Weather Bureau reported today. It was predicted that the fall would not be as heavy as that of last Friday.

A new northeast storm was sweeping up the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay this morning but Boston meteorologists expected that it would veer out to sea before reaching inland New England. Snow flurries were felt in Bston this morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are expected to bear the brunt of the storm, and southern sections of Vermont and New Hampshire will get a small fall.

About two inches is anticipated by weather experts in Boston and vicinity. The storm will carry on well into the night when clearing and much colder weather will arrive.

Thermometers will dive close to the zero mark by tomorrow morning, and below-zero recordings are looked for in outlying rural districts.

Pennsylvania and New York State today were digging out from a heavy snow fall. New York City had an eight-inch fall. Traffic was tied up and trains were anywhere from five minutes to an hour late.

The snow that fell last Friday brought ideal skiing conditions throughout New England, and the mountain regions of Vermont and New Hampshire did their biggest business of the winter season. The outlying hills of Boston were heavily patronized by skiers who found the powder snow excellent for skiing and snowshoeing.

Wolfeboro to Can Maine Sardines

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 27 (AP)—Sardine herring caught in nearby waters this winter will be packed 300 miles away in the inland New Hampshire town of Wolfeboro.

Eastport and adjacent Lubec are two of the nation's principal sardine-packing communities, but Maine law prohibits packing between Dec. 1 and April 15.

B. H. Wilson, an Eastport canner, decided to try to profit from a zooming market by taking advantage of the absence of any such New Hampshire law and sent out yesterday the first car load of fish for a factory he has established in Wolfeboro. About 40 persons will be employed there.

Country Correspondent

Mrs. Carl H. Wiley

This typical country correspondent has been the South Londonderry, Vermont, representative of the Brattleboro Reformer for 12 years. Her column is a feature of the paper. Mrs. Wiley's editor says she might have become a topnotch city newspaperwoman if she hadn't devoted herself to country correspondence and the job of running a home and rearing five children.

Small Town News Seekers Meet Editors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Jan. 27—Many a veteran newspaperman can quote an axiom of the profession: "Newspaper people and problems are not news." A session now going on at Goddard College, where a hundred of Vermont's country correspondents are gathered to learn some of the tricks of newspaper work, readily dispels that axiom. There's news on Goddard campus today.

City people have always been inclined to smile at gossip of the countryside — news about babies, and barns being painted, and who went to the city—but most editors have always been aware of the importance of country correspondence. It's home-town stuff. It's close to the people. The assembled correspondents here know the neighborhood news of the whole State of Vermont.

They are school teachers, ministers, housewives, farmers, high school girls—and they've got one thing in common, they never had their names signed to a newspaper story.

Resemble Newspaper Readers

The publishers of Vermont thought it was time these writers received some attention. They also thought a gathering like this would give the correspondents a better view of the publishing picture. The problems are elementary, when a professional newspaperman considers them — how to find news sources, how to prepare copy, how to tell spot news from features.

But never before has anyone bothered to tell these things to the country correspondents. They either acquire them by themselves, or never get them. Aside from intense loyalty to their papers and an intimate acquaintance in their communities, these writers really have little in common with city newspaper people. Many have never been in the offices to which they send news six days a week.

These people more closely resemble readers than makers of newspapers. It would be hard to classify Mrs. Carl H. Wiley of South Londonderry — who has brought up five children. She makes excellent doughnuts. For 12 years she's made every mail with her copy for the Brattleboro Daily Reformer — and her editor says that with proper training she'd be a top-notch writer. She produces readable news from her small community. To her, newspaper life has not meant hurried trips after stories. Instead, it has meant patient questioning of neighbors, telephone calls, and perhaps the chewing of a pencil over the kitchen table as she prepares her copy.

Has High Rating

Vermont dailies sponsoring this school are: The Reformer, the Burlington Free Press and Burlington News, the Barre Times, Montpelier Argus, St. Johnsbury Caledonian, St. Albans Messenger, Newport Express, Rutland Herald, and Bennington Banner. In addition, Vermont has many weekly newspapers represented in varying degrees. John Hooper, assistant publisher of the Reformer, is directing the school. This morning he conducted a discussion on finding new sources of news. This afternoon the group is looking at feature material, with the discussions led by John Gould, Goddard staff member. This evening, Max R. Grossman of the Boston Sunday Post will relate stories of big-city experienees and explain why rural and small-town news is so important to the publisher.

The conference of country correspondents is an extension of the regular Goddard Journalism Department, which specializes in this type of journalism. In recent years news has been surveyed to formulate gauges for advertising values, and it has been discovered that the news written by country correspondents enjoys a high rating.

It is believed likely that other States will follow with similar schools for their country correspondents.

Stamp Plan Extensions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announces that its stamp plan for distributing surplus food among needy families will be extended in about a month to the city of Salem and town of Arlington, Mass.

Bushnell Asks For a Tighter Parole System

Prosecutors told to submit all records in case to Governor when prisoner seeks freedom.

Tightening of Massachusetts' system of granting clemency to convicts was started today by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell after he had discovered considerable laxness by some district attorneys in carrying out a statute governing pardons and paroles.

Mr. Bushnell, in a letter to all State prosecutors, called their attention to legislation passed two years ago requiring them to present to the Governor a review of the crime whenever a pardon or a parole is sought.

Asking for its future strict enforcement, the attorney general said the statute had been "unintentionally overlooked" in the past.

"I know that it will not be necessary again to call to the attention of any district attorney now in office his definite and fixed responsibility.

Public Seldom Represented

"One of the inherent weaknesses of the system of pardons," Mr. Bushnell continued, "has been the fact that with the lapse of time, the victims of crimes are forgotten and the friends and advocates of pardon occupy the center of the stage.

"When applications for pardons have been made, pressure frequently has been brought upon persons in possession of knowledge of the crime to remain absent or keep quiet, and the pardoning authority has heard only from those interested in securing the release of the criminal. The more vicious the crime and the more powerful the criminal, the easier it has been to suppress opposition to pardons. After a lapse of years and frequent changes of administration and law-enforcement officers, the public has been inadequately represented and on occasion has not been represented at all."

Urges Crime File

To correct that situation, he asked district prosecutors to report fully within three weeks after a pardon application on the crime for which the applicant was convicted, and meanwhile to build up a crime file of case-records for future use. He suggested that the file be made available "only to duly constituted authorities in order to prevent in so far as possible pressure being brought upon witnesses in later years."

Soon after assuming office, Mr. Bushnell stepped into an investigation of pardons and paroles which has been carried on for the last two years by a special State Commission. A Legislative Committee has been named to consider the question of whether that recess Commission's report contains basis for impeachment proceedings.

One District Attorney, he said, refrained from making a recommendation with the statement "whatever decision His Excellency, the Governor, may make in the matter will be satisfactory to me."

Fashions Threat To Birds at Peak; Waterfowl Gain

Richard H. Pough of the National Audubon Society staff, speaking Saturday at a joint annual meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Northeastern Bird-banding Association, said that American and worldwide bird life now is threatened with the worst menace in 30 years by current fashions.

A somewhat more encouraging story was told of the waterfowl situation by Harold S. Peters, Federal fish and wild life biologist, who reported the waterfowl much improved over seven years ago when the national population of birds was at an all-time low of an estimated 30,000,000. Today it has climbed again to about 70,000,000, as compared to approximately twice that number at the beginning of 1900.

Among the other speakers were Dr. Richard Weaver of Dartmouth College on unusual bird records in New Hampshire and Vermont, and Ludlow Griscom of Harvard College on "Migration Routes of New England Birds." Judge Robert Walcott, President of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, presided at the afternoon sessions.

Job Program After the Draft

An employment program to assist all men who have completed their military training has been announced by Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters. The plan is being worked out in cooperation with United States and State employment services.

With the initiation of the program, information is being collected for use in obtaining jobs at the termination of service for men who are unemployed at the time of induction. Every man called up will be informed that he may avail himself of the employment services and, if unemployed at induction, may have a special interview with an employment service representative to explain experience, aptitudes and the kind of occupation desired at the end of military service. Special training received in the Army will be added to his record.

State Budget Rise Due Largely To Welfare, Old Age and Roads

A $4,500,000 increase in State reimbursements to municipalities for welfare and old-age assistance plus a $9,500,000 budget boost for State highway construction and a $1,000,000 jump in capital improvement outlays more than account for the $13,119,000 increase in Governor Saltonstall's 1941-42 budget compared to the 1939-40 appropriation totals, it was revealed today.

Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner, released tables today showing the Saltonstall proposed 1941-42 program, department by department, with the 1939-40 comparisons.

Other major items of increase included approximately $1,000,000 in the two-year period for Metropolitan District Commission boulevards to be maintained at State expense for the first time at $500,000 each year.

Against the major increases totaling approximately $18,000,000 is the reduction of about $5,000,000 in debt retirement costs in 1941-42 compared to 1939-40, thus bringing the net increase down to $13,119,000

Held Unavoidable

The $4,500,000 increase in reimbursements for welfare and old-age assistance, the $1,000,000 item for Metropolitan District boulevard maintenance, and a major portion of the $1,000,000 capital outlay item are considered unavoidable increases. Similarly, even the economy groups consider a sizeable portion of the $9,500,000 highway construction increase is necessary to protect the State's investment in highways.

One budgetary bright spot, however, is developing from the report that the $1,000,000 State item for Metropolitan boulevard maintenance has been reflected by a similar decrease in the Metropolitan District budget.

Throughout the rest of the budget recommended increases are offset by proposed decreases in departmental expenses.

However, it is anticipated that many of the increases involving minor amounts will be attacked by organized taxpayers in their efforts to pare down the proposed expenditure program including its $165,045,000 biennial budget, its $5,300,000 for bond issues and the $19,200,000 distribution to cities and towns for tax reduction purposes.

Perhaps one of the sharpest attacks will be made against Governor Saltonstall's recommendation that the appropriations for his own Executive Department be jumped from $308,000 approximately to $406,000 for the biennium. Most of the increase comes in the Governor's contingency fund which would be jumped from $48,000 to more than $90,000 annually.

The Governor has made no provision for a possible increase in legislative salaries. It is believed a real drive will be made to jump the legislative salaries from $2,000 for the two-year period to at least $3,000, which would add at least $280,000 to the budget.

Military Budget

The Military Department budget is up $117,000 from $1,618,000 for 1939-40 to $1,735,000 for 1941-42, mostly due to the establishment of the new 5,000-man State Guard.

The State Department of Mental Health costs are continuing upward, the 1941-42 figures being approximately $896,000 higher than the 1939-40, or $25,143,000, compared to $24,247,000. Mr. Greenough attributes the jump mainly to step-rate salary increases, additional fuel costs and greater medical appropriations.

Likewise the State Department of Education administrative costs are increasing approximately $950,000, the 1941-42 budget totaling $12,157,000 compared to $11,207,000 for 1939-40. The increase is considered due mainly to increased State teacher retirement fund costs and additional expenditures for State trade schools now engaged in training persons for skilled work on defense projects.

In addition the Education Department reimbursements to cities and towns is cheduled to go up from $5,246,000 in 1939-40 to $5,759,000 in 1941-42, a jump of $513,000.

Some of the major decreases in the budget are as follows:

State Racing Commission, dropped from $222,000 in 1939-40 to $178,170, a decrease of $44,000.

Soldier's Home, decreased $80,000, from $660,000 to $580,000.

The Attorney General's office, dropped from $346,000 in 1939-40 under Paul A. Dever, Democrat, to $310,000, 1941-42, under Robert T. Bushnell, newly installed Republican incumbent.

State Income Tax Division reduced from $1,412,000 in 1939-40 to $1,259,000 in 1941-42, a reduction of $153,000.

Department of Public Safety, dropped from $2,154,000 to $2,046,000, a cut of $108,000.

33,013 Licenses, Plates Forfeited In the Bay State

A total of 33,013 driving licenses or registrations were suspended or revoked during 1940, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, discloses in a statement hailing the fact that less than three per cent of Massachusetts 1,277,103 drivers had their licenses or registrations taken away for safety law violations.

Of the 33,013 licenses and registrations taken away, 6,073 were suspended for drunken driving, and 3,940 of those were revoked after court convictions. A total of 8,207 licenses were suspended for speed law violations, 10,936 more taken away for careless or reckless driving. In addition, 578 hit-and-run drivers lost their licenses, and 510 licenses were taken away for unlawful appropriation of cars, the Registrar reported.

"While this may appear to be a tremendous number of licenses suspended, indicating widespread violations, a close analysis of the matter will show that this is not true," the Registrar commented. "When we consider that there were 1,277,103 licensed drivers and only 33,013 were suspended, less than three per cent, it speaks well for the Massachusetts drivers as a whole."

Large Anonymous Gifts Total Found in 'Feather' Fund List

The Greater Boston Community Fund acknowledged today these subscriptions of $100 and over:

By Individuals

$11,850, anonymous.
$3,487, Miss Maud E. Appleton.
$3,200, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Cabot.
$3,000, anonymous (2).
$2,000, "C. H."; anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKay Frost.
$1,750, anonymous (3).
$1,500, anonymous (2); Mr. and Mrs. John T. Spaulding; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whittier.
$1,400, Miss Emily W. McKibbin.
$1,300, Mrs. Gilman Prichard.
$1,250, Miss Margaret A. Fish.
$1,200, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hall Palmer.
$1,147, Mrs. William Emerson.
$1,120, anonymous.
$1,000, anonymous (10); Davenport Brown; Raymond Emerson; Mrs. Clement S. Houghton; Mrs. Robert H. Morris.
$850, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shea.
$750, Mrs. Philip Dexter; Mr. and Mrs. George Willard Smith.
$725, Miss Evelyn Sears.
$700, Mr. and Mrs. Emor W. Harding.
$635, Mrs. Endicott P. Saltonstall.
$625, Mrs. Amory A. Lawrence.
$616, George A. Smith.
$600, "Mr. and Mrs. C."
$525, Mrs. Louis Curtis, Sr.
$500, Mrs. Franklin G. Balch; Mrs. Leroy S. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cummings; Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Dupee; Mrs. Sydney Harwood; Clement R. Lamson; Mrs. Ruth Pike Noyes; Professor and Mrs. George W. Pierce; Edwin S. Webster, Jr.
$450, Mrs. Hector J. Hughes.
$435, Mrs. Thomas H. Gray Jr.
$425, The Dean Welfare Trust.
$400, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. Kidder; Miss Eleanor S. Parker.
$300, Francis W. Bird; H. Lawton Blanchard; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Cushing; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cushman; Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Dix; Mrs. Edward Hobart; Professor and Mrs. Eldon R. James; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Parker; Mrs. Harold Peabody; Miss Alice Stackpole; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott, Jr.
$275, Miss Bertha F. Rogers.
$260, Mrs. John A. Cousens.
$255, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Goodwin.
$250, William G. Russell Allen; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bailey; Dr. Franklin G. Balch; John M. Cabot; Mrs. Edward S. Drown; Mrs. George R. Fearing; Dr. and Mrs. Francis Cooley Hall; Miss Margaret F. Herrick; Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hinchman; Charles P. Lyman; Mr. and Mrs. D. Edgar Manson; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Spencer; Thomas C. Thatcher.
$225, Mrs. M. E. Philbrick.
$210, Miss Anne L. Whitmore.
$205, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Ritchie.
$200, Arlington Street Church; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Bartlett; Mrs. Ralph Bradley; Dr. and Mrs. Randolph K. Byers; Miss Amy W. Cabot; Mrs. George Rawley; Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Hendrick; James N. B. Hill; Miss Mary S. Holbrook; Mrs. Malcolm Lang; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lowell; Charles T. Main; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Nye; Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Rhodes; Dr. A. Hamilton Rice; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sweetser.
$185, Miss Edith Fitz.
$177, Dr. and Mrs. George Sarton.
$175, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Golding; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Wisham.
$150 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Linchitz.
$125, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schacht.
$100, Miss Annie Emerson; Miss Louise Fitz; the Rev. Matthew J. Flaherty; Mrs. John U. Hussey; Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter; Mrs. Carl D. Smith; Dr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor; Mrs. Frank E. Thompson; Mrs. Moses P. White.

Subscriptions by Corporations and Employees

$1,875, anonymous.
$1,800, anonymous.
$1,500, Stone & Webster, Inc., Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation; Stone & Webster Service Corporation; Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston.
$1,250, Day Trust Company.
$1,200, Whiting Milk Company and employees, first report.
$1,153, anonymous.
$1,000, Coffin & Burr, Inc.; The First Boston Corporation; Haffenreffer & Co., Inc.; The Management Associates; Massachusetts Investors Trust; Morris Roazen & Sons.
$900, Pilgrim Trust Company; M. Winer & Co.
$800, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
$750, Cambridge Trust Company; Clark Shoe Company; White, Weld & Co.
$700, Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.
$645, Fiduciary Trust Company employees.
$600, Fiduciary Trust Company; Kidder Peabody & Co.; Merchants Co-operative Bank.
$533, Colonial Provision Company, Inc., employees.
$500, Chas. M. Cox Company; Friend Bros., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Hornblower & Weeks; Lee Higginson Corporation; Workingmen's Co-operative Bank.
$490, Price Bros.
$450, Prime Tanning Company.
$434, Webster-Thomas Company and employees.
$400, Standard Brands, Inc.; Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc.
$375, Mason Bros. & Tarlin.
$370, Kennedy & Co., Inc.; S. K. Ames, Inc.
$350, Fairclough & Gold, Inc.; Grandberg Bros.; Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.; S. Strock & Co.
$336, Colonial Provision Company Packing House Workers of America, Local No. 11.
$310, Fashion Shoe Company.
$300, Clark Dodge & Company; Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company; County Bank & Trust Company; General Ice Cream Corporation; Globe Plan Inc.; National Biscuit Company; United States Trust Company; G. W. Walker & Co.; Worth-More Dress Co., Inc.
$275, Colonial Provision Company, Inc., additional (total to date $1,475).
$250, R. L. Day & Company; Harvard Brewing Company; May & Gannon; Morrison & Schiff, Inc.; New England Provision Company; Premier Shoe Goods Company; Preston Moss & Company; Smith, Barney & Co.
$236, Chas. M. Cox Co. employees.
$225, William Zakon & Sons, Inc.
$200, Felton & Son Inc.; Freedman Thread Company; Investment Service Corporation; North Star Packing Company; Preston Moss & Company employees; D. & L. Slade Company; Universal Coat Company, Inc.; Waltham Publishing Company.
$175, Interstate Beef Company.
$165, Workingmens Co-operative Bank employees.
$150, Boston Drug & Beverage Corp., additional (total to date $400); Boston Sausage & Provision Company, Inc., additional (total to date $1,400); Cody Distributing Company; Gordon Maid Skirt Company; Mintz Levin & Cohn; National Chair Company; C. Pappas Company, Inc.; Reliance Cooperative Bank and employees.
$135, Cromwell & Cabot, Inc.; Wald Baram Company and employees, additional (total to date $585).
$125, Liberty Beef Company, additional (total to date $378); The Morris Plan Banking Company of Boston.
$120, Fulham & Herbert Fish Company and employees.
$114, A. W. McAdam Company and employees.
$110, Sawyer & Co., Inc., and employees; White Brothers Milk Company, Inc., employees.
$100, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation of New York; The Bank of Nova Scotia; Bartlay Brown & Jones, Inc.; Edward H. Best & Company; Bogen & Tenenbaum; Boston Brass Company; Calvert Distillers Corporation; E. M. F. Electric Company; Fisher Shoe Company; Harrington, King & Company; Homer's Inc.; Chandler Hovey & Comoany; Lazard Frères & Company; Harry S. Levinton & Son; William Lipson Company; Miller & Bloom Company; Moore & McCormack, Inc.; Omaha Packing Company; Arthur Perry & Company, Inc.; Royal Coat Manufacturing Company; Royal Furniture Company; Seagram's Distillers Corporation of Massachusetts, additional (total to date $200); Standard Rivet Company; Standish Ayer & McKay, Inc.; Max Stonberr & Sons; J. W. Strieder Company; Studios Inc.; Suburban Coal-Apron Supply; Supreme Markets, Inc.; White Brothers Milk Company, Inc.; S. A. Woods Machine Company.

After the Snowfall's Over

By a Staff Artist

Consul Tells Of Industrial Gains in India

Industrial expansion in India due to the war is bringing about a boom in the industrial area of that country and promises to advance India industrially 10 to 15 years if the war lasts another 18 months, declared Barry T. Benson, United States Consul at Calcutta, upon arrival here today.

Mr. Benson conferred all day with businessmen, exporters and importers, at the Custom House Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce concerning problems encountered by them in trading and doing business with firms in British India.

India is producing manufactured goods never before made in that country, Mr. Benson reported. "Tin bread baking pans for field kitchens are, for instance, being made in volume," he said. "The output of munitions is trebled. The boot and shoe industry is expanding rapidly."

Agriculture, on the other hand, is not so prosperous. Jute, the chief commodity shipped from India to Boston, was overproduced in 1940 to such an extent that the Government has cut the acreage 66 per cent for 1941.

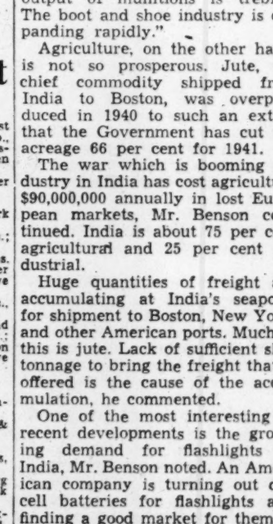
The war which is booming industry in India has cost agriculture $90,000,000 annually in lost European markets, Mr. Benson continued. India is about 75 per cent agricultural and 25 per cent industrial.

Huge quantities of freight are accumulating at India's seaports for shipment to Boston, New York, and other American ports. Much of this is jute. Lack of sufficient ship tonnage to bring the freight that is offered is the cause of the accumulation, he commented.

One of the most interesting of recent developments is the growing demand for flashlights in India, Mr. Benson noted. An American company is turning out dry cell batteries for flashlights and finding a good market for them.

"Every native wants a flashlight as his No. 1 ambition, and a fountain pen next," said Mr. Benson. "The majority of the population of India has very little income—possibly an average of about $3 a month—and therefore cannot afford electricity."

Reports on India



Barry T. Benson

United States Consul at Calcutta, India, who is in Boston to confer with business leaders on trade conditions.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday follows:

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Osgood in Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street:

The English folk are religious to a degree we can never claim, and even when England's statesmen have fallen below Christian policy, she has been simply, deeply and unostentatiously religious-minded. Now it shows.

This is our chance to make history. Either way we help determine the world's future. I know England has made its mistakes. Can our nation claim it has made none?

The Rev. George E. Keith in St. Andrew's Church, Orient Heights:

To love an enemy completely disarms him. Such a reaction leaves him quite frustrated and any further attack seems entirely useless and foolish. At the same time the door of reconciliation remains open so that instead of an increase of enmity there is the opportunity of restoring friendly relationship.

There is profound wisdom in the admonition of Christ Jesus to love our enemies, which far transcends human codes of conduct, and sustains the superiority of the divine standards of our Lord. Loving our enemies is not as difficult as we think if we keep two things in mind: First, we must love God with all our heart and soul and mind and strength, and if we do this we will love those that hate us because God loves them; second, we are all guilty of offenses toward others and toward God for which we need to be forgiven, and if, therefore, we refuse to forgive and love those who hurt us we do not deserve nor can we expect to be forgiven ourselves.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart in Trinity Church, Copley Square.

What the world needs today is more converted people, and all of us need to be more wholly converted. When St. Paul was converted, his spirit was toughened. The keen sense of God's ownership of his life enabled him to do things that he could not possibly have done otherwise. "I can do all things," he said, "through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Like St. Paul, we need to have our spirits toughened if we are to stand up against the secular influences around us. We need to deepen our sense of God's ownership of our lives.

When you study the life of St. Paul, you see that formal Christianity is not enough. St. Paul never lost his humility, but he did lose his timidity. He became a great leader. He possessed a divinely given strength.

Damascus is not the only place where conversions can take place. Conversions can take place here on Copley Square.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford in Old South Church:

When I look at Jesus I seem to see a full-grown man—a man with balanced powers and dependable insight and steady nerves, and the only right and durable scale of values ingrained in his soul. When I look at the world we live in, I seem to see what I should doubtless have found also in the world he lived in, most people out of balance, fully grown at some points, but infantile at others; and the people who are most conspicuously infantile in their scale of values making the biggest splash in the puddle of affairs.

Bosses, magnates, social stars, they run the world, or so it seems, through their brief day. And an ugly muddle they make of it. We shall not have a decent social and international order until the human race grows up beyond the big stick, the big pile, and the big show as the measure of value and power.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 28
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
For Tuesday, Jan 28
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Jan. 28
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.
7:40 p. m.—Organ prelude and Christian Science lecture, by George Channing, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christian Science, in Boston, Massachusetts.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio; Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"Music of Happy Hours." DJD, 16.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March; "Symphonic Moments"; Hungarian Folksongs; News in English; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Leslie Howard: "British Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Talk in English JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

More Christian Science Programs at Station WMEX

Beginning tomorrow, Jan. 28, there will be additional programs on Christian Science from the studios of Station WMEX. On Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:30 a. m. studio programs on Christian Science will be transmitted in addition to the program which is heard regularly on Sunday. These are all heard on a frequency of 1470 kilocycles.

Chamberlin to Speak

William Henry Chamberlin, former European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the guest of Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, on Mr. Weeks's weekly radio period, "Meet Edward Weeks," tomorrow (Tuesday, Jan. 28), over Station WBZ at 10:30 p. m., eastern standard time. This program is also radiocast over the NBC-Blue Network. Mr. Chamberlin will speak on "Utopias" during the course of the interview by Mr. Weeks.

16 Elections Of Labor Board Won by Unions

Labor unions won 16 elections and lost three under the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission during the last two months covered in reports sent to the press, it was brought out by analysis today.

Massachusetts is one of the few States having a "baby Wagner act," under which State elections can be held in intrastate business similar to Federal elections in interstate business under the National Labor Relations Act.

Other results of the balloting reported from Nov. 4 to Jan. 2 include:

Employees in 14 stores, mostly in and about Boston, voted to have a union represent them in collective bargaining. Only seven concerns however were involved, as several had more than one store.

Three laundries voted for a union, and one voted against.

Employees in two office buildings voted for and one against.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor won nine elections and the balance (seven elections) went to an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the New England Joint Board of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America.

In one of the three elections lost by organized labor, a group of Boston city employees consisting of salvage workers declined to go into the International Association of Fire Fighters of the A. F. of L.

Whenever a union won an election, it was certified by the State Commission as the exclusive representative of the employees concerned for the purpose of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment. When a union lost, its petition to be so certified was denied.

Analysis of the individual elections shows:

Won by Union

	for union	against union
Markson Bros., Inc. (three stores)	49	9
Lenox Jewlery Co. (two stores)	10	3
C. W. Whittier & Bro. (building)	8	0
Boyle Bros., Inc. (four stores)	37	4
Sallinger's, Inc. (store)	28	7
Joyce Bros & Co., Lynn (store)	3	0
Rogers Jewelry Co. (two stores)	15	4
Capitol Laundry Co. (Roxbury)	44	13
Charles Bonano Laundry & Supply Co., linen supply department	28	2
B & C Federal Laundry Co. (Dorchester)	14	2
Lowell Building Wrecking Co., Inc.	25	6
Weeks Real Estate Trust (two buildings)	3	0
William W. Nichols, Lynn (servicing department of automobile sales company)	4	0
Boylston St. Cafeteria, Inc.	6	0
Nisley Shoe Co. (store)	5	2
Preferred Pictures, Inc.	2	0
Total vote	277	52

Lost to Union

	against union	for union
Hub Laundry Co.	55	16
Boston Protective Dept. (salvage workers in employ of city)	27	17
Washington Building	8	4
Total vote	90	39

Luxury Taxes Are Proposed For Boosting Maine Revenue

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 27—The most inclusive of the tax measures to be entertained by the Maine Legislature in its quest for new revenue to meet budget requirements and expanding services is a luxury tax measure submitted by Representative Farwell of Unity and referred, as have been other tax measures, to the Legislature's committee on taxation for consideration.

The printed bill comprises 38 pages and includes six titles covering a tobacco tax, cosmetics tax, amusement tax, a levy on soft drinks, candy and jewelry taxes. The tobacco tax, described in the first title of the bill, places an excise tax of 5 per cent of the retail selling price of any manufactured tobacco product sold in the State, payable by a system of stamps. The bill would be administered by the State tax assessor and all persons engaged in the sale of any tobacco product would be required to have a license, $25 for wholesale establishments, $2 for each retail establishment whether or not operated by the same or separate individuals.

The bill further provides all revenues from the tobacco tax, after administrative costs are deducted, would be paid into the old-age assistance funds and used for that purpose solely.

Receipts from the taxes proposed in the other sections of the bill would go into the general fund of the State. The cosmetics section provides for an excise levy of 10 per cent of the retail price of all cosmetics and toilet preparations and would also be levied through stamps, and by the State tax assessor.

All forms of amusement and entertainment, theaters, sports, dancing, would be included in the amusement tax proposed at the rate of one cent for each ten cents of admission price and permits for the operation of any form of amusement establishment would be required. Returns would be made monthly to the State tax assessor under the terms of the bill.

The soft drink tax as proposed would be at the rate of one-quarter of a cent for every five cents or fractional part thereof of the retail selling price, and the tax on syrups would be at the rate of 20 cents a gallon. Administration would be a part of the duties of the State tax assessor. Milk drinks sold direct to school children on the school premises or through any school organization would be exempt. It would be the intent of this bill to collect an excise tax on all bottled soft drinks and syrups when sold or distributed in the State from the dealer who first distributes or handles the product in the State.

The proposed candy tax would be at the rate of 2 per cent of the retail sale price and the jewelry tax at the same rate. These taxes also would be under the administration of the State tax assessor.

Two Other Bills

Although this is the longest tax bill, two other bills already referred to the committee on taxation are provisions for tax levies on cigarettes or on the sale of manufactured tobacco products. These bills have emergency clauses.

The obvious need for additional revenue was brought again to the attention of the Legislators this week, when Governor Sewall presented his brief statement of the proposed budget for the next two fiscal years calling for a total expenditure for the two years of $25,165,241.

Though the Governor said the figures represented a decrease of $200,000 from the last two fiscal years, there is a balance of $1,927,930 between budget expenditure estimates and anticipated revenue for the next two years, an amount which must be made up by some form of additional revenue unless there is a considerable downward revision of the budget.

The difference either must be saved by curtailing operations or raised by some other revenue presumably other than the real estate tax. Revenue for the next two years is estimated at $11,618,651 each year, as against expenses of $12,537,961 and $12,627,280 respectively.

Greater U. S. Grip On Forests Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The United States Forest Service urged greater Government control over forest resources today in a report that declared the old "cut-out-and-move-on" philosophy of exploiting the woods "is still in the saddle."

"In the East, West, North, and South, hundreds of ghost towns are mute reminders of man's abuse of living forests," the report said. "People in what were once well-forested areas but now are rural slums—people who, with low incomes and lower standards of living, endure want and suffering year after year—are distressing reminders as well."

It recommended legislation to permit extension of public ownership of forest lands and to allow governmental agencies to regulate private lands.

Business Gains In 1940 Recorded

New England business finished last year with a burst of activity which lifted index figures to the highest levels since April, 1937, the New England Council states.

The business index reached an estimated 111.9 per cent of normal in December for a six per cent gain over November and a 10 per cent increase over December, 1939, the Council reports.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Talk; vocalist	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans.	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Cowdy Reveille	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Jimmie & Dick"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Lover's Lane"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"The Drama of Food"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 **American School of the Air**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Hank Lawson's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Concert Hall"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	C. S. program
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Words and Music"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; music; Georgia	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural Talk	Marion Elliott, vocalist
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Com. Fund talk; music	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	Music; BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Carnival"; music	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills' house-	School of the Air	Marjorie Elliott, songs
1:45 "Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Waltz Time"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; recordings	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Modern Music Box"	Grimm's Daughter	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, sones
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Radio & National De-	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	fense," N. Trammell	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Don Arres, tenor, and	Sports and music
3:45 "Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Here's Looking at You"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Double or Nothing"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker, story	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	"Shall We Waltz"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Conga orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop;
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz; soloists	vocalists	Bir Wilmott Lewis	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Waltz Time"
9:00 "We, the People";	"Grand Central Station";	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum";	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Int. Ass'n of Fire Chiefs;	**Bobe Hope Variety Show;**	Third period, Brums-	Five Star News
10:15 "I Was Live to	speakers	guests; orchestra	Chicago same	George MacFarland's Or,
10:30 Learning"	**Meet Edward Weeks:**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or,
10:45 **News of the World**	**W. H. Chamberlin**	house"; comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; news

Back in 1804 Boston's Budget Reached High Total of $71,491

By Dewitt John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even in 1804 when Thomas Jefferson was being re-elected President and the snowy sails of America's merchant fleet were mingling with the whitecaps of Boston harbor, the Hub's municipal budget was a pretty important document.

It told just how much Peter Jarvis got for his services as attendant to the Assessors and Collectors—exactly $32.66—and it disclosed that the year's repairs to the town clocks cost $97.

In those days when Boston was a town of 25,000, its municipal budget was studded with quaint items. It was a simple affair—a single sheet 15 by 20 inches. One can see a copy of it hanging on the wall of Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang's office, where Boston's modern 32-page budgets are produced.

Street widenings were an important part of town government then just as they are today. The good folk of 1803 paid $127.55 for widening of Frog Lane, the street which we know as Boylston Street next to the Common and Public Garden.

Traffic Work

Blind Lane was apparently a trifle narrow, too; witness a $20 item for widening it. Possibly wagons were being streamlined to require faster, straighter highways, for the town paid $352 for the important traffic improvement of removing a building to "straiten Pleasant street."

Boston's Yankee citizens wanted to know exactly where their money went. Even a $4.50 item for repairing the fence at the Burying Ground is listed specifically. Amounts paid to seven stationery concerns are listed, together with a $14.75 item for sundry small bills of stationery.

Government was cheap. The per capita cost of this $71,491 town budget was less than three dollars. Today, Boston City budget, of $57,000,000 including schools, costs the 800,000 citizens more than $71 per capita.

Top man in the town service so far as salary is concerned was the Treasurer and Collector, who managed the town's funds for the princely stipend of $1,200 a year. Schoolmasters got the singular sum of $666.64 a year for their services, while their assistants, called ushers, received $333.33

No Mayor

There wasn't any mayor, for Boston didn't become a City until 1822. The nine selectmen apparently served for the glory of it. Their attendant, a man named M. Nazro, received $273.33, but they themselves didn't get a dime.

The fire department, including "repairs on engines, buckets, etc.," to the tune of $231.77, cost the townsmen $1,441. Today is costs more than $4,000,000. Schools cost $16,687—about one one-thousandth as much as they do today, with a budget of nearly $17,000,000.

In terms of public salaries in 1804, the town sextons did pretty well. The record lists: "Paid the sextans, ringing bells, $366.21." Lighting the streets was very little expense. Oil and lighting cost $3,856.46, plus repairs of $332, plus an allowance of $250 to Daniel Tilden for superintending and store rent.

Town meetings were lively affairs in those days, with Boston the stronghold of Federalism and a leading political and intellectual center, and national politics a frequent subject of debate. The record doesn't say just what the $91.50 item for "repairs and cleaning of old fouth church, after town meeting," was needed for.

In those days, the tax rate for City, County and State expenses comparable to today's levy would have been about $6.66 a thousand, as compared with $40.60 last year.

Of course the public gets more service from local government today. There are expensive highways, up-to-date institutions, a heavy welfare bill, electrically-lighted streets and so on. But despite the burning issues of that turbulent day and the hotly-debated trivia of local affairs, local government must have been a lot simpler, in 1804. At least, the municipal budget was a lot easier to understand.

When Boston Was a Town

SCHOOLS.

SALARY of 7 School-masters at 666 64 per annum.		do. 6 ushers at 333 33	6666 46
Assistant master of Latin school, at per annum.			600 0
Grant to 7 masters, 200 each		do. to 6 ushers, at 100	1000 0
Wood to the schools, 413	Expenses of visitation dinner, 365 10		778 10
Allowance for ink, 60	M. Nazro attendance on school committee, 10 85		70 85
Repairs on school houses, 876 58	Expense of new school house West-Boston, 6295 12		6571 70

WATCH.

33 watchmen for 12 months, 6120	Candles, fuel and repairs of watch houses, 137 66	

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

3 assessors at 650 dollars each, 1950	Peter Jarvis attendant, 32 66		1982 66
Paid constables and collecting, 276 52	Fuel for assessors' office, 21		297 52

SALARIES.

Town Clerk's salary, 666 64	M. Nazro, attendant of Selectmen, 273 33		939 97
Judge of Municipal Court, 500	Town advocate, 134 25		634 25
Town Treasurer and Collector, 1300	Assistant, 500		1700 0
Superintendant of police, 600	Constables assistant, 80		680 0

CONSTABLES.

Their services, warning meetings, &c.			

BELLS AND CLOCKS.

Paid the sextans ringing bells, 366 21	Repairs of clocks, 97		463 21

PRINTING AND STATIONARY.

Andrew Newell's account, 123 40	Gilbert and Dean, 78 25	B. Russel, 36 75	238 40
Thos. & John Fleet, stationary, 75 50	Russel & Cutler, 41 50	J. M. Dunham 22 50	139 50
Adams and Rhodes, 56	Sundry small bills of stationary, 14 75		70 75

ENGINES AND PUMPS.

Paid for 2 new engines, 750	New engine house in North street, 134 22		884 22
New engine house in Essex street, 117 95	Engine house in market, 93 83		211 78
Ground rent for engine houses, 57	8 premiums, 37 28		94 28
Repairs on engines, buckets, &c. 231 32	Attendant on fire-wards, 20		251 37

LAMPS.

Expense of oil and lighting, 2256 46	Repairs of lamps, &c. 332 61		4189 7
Allowance to D. Tilden, Esq. for superintending and store rent,			250 0

MALL AND COMMON.

Repairs of fences, pruning trees, and cleaning mall,			

STREETS.

Gravel to Chambers Street and			

By a Staff Photographer

Some of Its Cost of Government

Here is the first part of Boston's record of town expenses from May, 1803, to May, 1804, with some of the quaint items which the town father of that day had to list for the taxpayers' scrutiny. Note that "candles, fuel and repairs of watch houses" under the item "WATCH" came to $137.66. This would be equivalent to upkeep of police stations today. The expense for the "MALL and COMMON" near the bottom of the photograph is listed in an adjoining column as $203.14.

Merit Plan Urged in Maine For the Unemployment Tax

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 27 (AP)—Proposed establishment of a merit or experience rating system, under which unemployment tax payments by employers with good employment records would be reduced, has the unanimous endorsement of the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission, Chairman Clifford A. Somerville said recently.

Mr. Somerville told the Portland Rotary Club, he understood a bill providing for such a system would be submitted to the Legislature soon by a group of businessmen.

"Under such a system," he said, "employers with bad records would continue to pay the maximum, if not more, while payments to those with good records would be decreased accordingly."

Legislation also is being prepared, Mr. Somerville said, for extension of the law to all employees except agricultural workers and domestics, the principal groups now exempted. The present law covers employees of concerns employing eight or more persons. He did not indicate who was sponsoring this legislation but said he favored inclusion of as many workers under the law as "seemed practicable."

Employment in Maine is improving, he said, largely because of the defense program, although the decrease on the commission's rolls has been steady since 1938. In that year there were 45,000 listed as against 28,000 at the end of 1940.

The commission recommended, in its report to Governor Sewall, Mr. Somerville said, reduction of the waiting period for persons eligible for unemployment compensation from two weeks to one week; that wage credits of men inducted into military service be frozen until they return to civil life; and that persons in the lower wage brackets be paid about $5 weekly for 10 weeks, instead of $3 or $4 a week for 16 weeks.

A training school for unemployed will be established soon in South Portland, where a new shipyard is being rushed to completion, the Commission Chairman stated.

"Experience has shown us," he said, "that thousands of men have remained unemployed and on our rolls in past years while jobs have been open for trained men. One big fault in this country has been the development of the idea of becoming a white collar worker instead of a worker who can earn a good living with his hands."

Stamp Plan Extensions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude A Wickard announced today the Agriculture Department's food stamp plan for distributing surplus farm products to needy persons would be extended to Lexington and Plymouth, Mass., and to Fair Haven, Poultney and West Rutland, Vt., in about a month.

Stow Estate Houses Pupils From England

A small private British school which was closed last summer and, with its pupils and teaching staff, has been more or less on the road since escaping Nazi bombs, will be established on a 200-year old American farm in Stow, Mass.

This was revealed in Boston today with the arrival of six of the children and the staff of the school, all en route to Stow. Other children will follow shortly.

The British children and their teachers reached Boston after a long journey that began July 3 when the group sailed from Glasgow on a refugee ship. This took them to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they remained a short time and then proceeded to Toronto. The group came directly from Toronto to Boston, arriving late this afternoon.

On Whitney Homestead

The school, attended by children of distinguished British families, will be established at the Whitney Homestead in Stow under an arrangement with the American Unitarian Association, 725 Beacon Street, Boston.

This property, with its two large houses and 125 acres of farm, pasture and woodland came to the Unitarian Association through the will of Cyrus H Whitney. It is felt the Association announced, "that the use of the homestead for an English school driven from Europe by the war is most fitting."

Was Located at Kent

Miss E. A. M. Goldie, headmistress of the school, arrived at the Back Bay station today at the head of the party of children and teaching staff. The school is known as the F. Matthias Alexander Trust Fund School and was located in Kent, England.

Children arriving included: Daphne G. Breaks, daughter of Capt. J. N. Breaks, R. N.; John Best, son of Robert Best of Messrs. Best and Lloyd Ltd., Birmingham; Francis Caldwell, son of Major James Caldwell, J. P.; Charmian Dundas, daughter of Frederick Dundas, Director of John Brown and Company, Glasgow, and a relative of Viscount Halifax, new British Ambassador to the United States. Two American children, Deborah and Francis Frank, will also be in the first group. Other children who will arrive later in the week include Gillian and Thomas McNair Scott, grandchildren of Viscount Camrose, accompanied by their mother, Hon. Mrs. McNair Scott.

Boston Yacht Is Sold To British Interests

Sale of the Boston-built yacht Rommany to British interests, with transfer to British registry, has been approved by the United States Maritime Commission, according to news reaching shipping circles today. The yacht, owned by Frank C. Paine of Wayland, Mass., was built in 1922, and was sold to H. E Moss & Co., of London, Eng. It is of 38 gross tons, 26 net tons, and measure 66 feet in length, with a speed of 18 knots.

Tempo of Defense Program In New England Stepped Up

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, F. A., Res.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Activity in the various New England military departments increases in tempo daily with several mass troop movements in the offing today, many new demands made upon the reserve components of the Army, and appointment of the largest class of flying cadets ever named from this area. Construction contracts amounting to almost $1,000,000 have been awarded to a Brooklyn, N. Y., construction company for barracks, officers quarters, mess buildings and a hospital at Manchester, N. H., Airport.

Lieut.-Col. John Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced that 114 young men from New England will begin training on Feb. 13 as flying cadets, graduating after seven months instruction at Randolph Field, and Kelly Field, Texas. During this period they will be paid $75 monthly and will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps reserve, going on duty at a minimum salary of $205.50 per month.

From the Second Corps Area Headquarters in New York comes information that two Batteries and advance detachments of the 5th Field Artillery from Madison Barracks will move to Fort Devens, Mass., arriving about Feb. 7, to provide housing facilities for the 186th Field Artillery, New York National Guard. Maj. Gen. James Woodruff has been in Fort Devens to make certain that facilities will be available for the new arrivals.

Brief Stay in Armories

Units of the 71st Field Artillery Brigade are to be inducted into the Army on dates to be set by the War Department, kept in armories for a period of 10 days, then moving to Madison Barracks, New York and Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

At Camp Edwards, infantry troops began their arrival yesterday with the second battalions of four infantry regiments of the 26th Division coming by train. The Third Battalions are due to reach camp today. The advance detail of the 180th Field Artillery arrived in truck convoy. Troop movements at the camp were observed by Maj Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Division Commander, and Brig. Gen. William I. Rose, Commanding the 51st Infantry Brigade.

At both Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, largest of the New England cantonments, curfew hours have been set, with orders that all soldiers must leave towns in the vicinity of the military areas by 1 a. m. Sundays and 1:30 a. m. on other days. Announcement was made Saturday when officers of the First Military Police Company, First Division officials, and members of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, State and local police attended a joint meeting to insure co-operation.

Co-operation in Legal Work

Another meeting by Army officials with the United States Attorney, local district attorneys and justices of the various district courts is planned. That is for the purpose of ascertaining facts concerning the laws of this Commonwealth with respect to offenders in the military service.

Twenty Reserve Nurses from New England have been called into active duty by Maj Gen. James A. Woodruff and are to report to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Camp Edwards. In addition, 80 reserve officers of company grade (captains and lieutenants) have been ordered from New England to duty at several stations east of the Mississippi River.

At Fort Devens 156 of the Army's new quarter-ton trucks will be assigned for field tests to the First Division. Labeled "Bantam Bugs" by the soldiers these three-passenger cars have been under tests until recently at Fort Meade. They are low in silhouette, armored, and may replace the motorcycle for Army courier work. They are capable of 60 miles an hour on good roads, and have four-wheel drive and four-wheel steering.

The Rev. John Malick, until recently minister of the First Unitarian Congregational Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed field director for the newly formed committee on Military Training Camp Service by the Massachusetts Council of Churches. He will represent the Protestant churches of Massachusetts in their activities in the town and cities adjacent to the three military training camps in this State (Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, and Westover Field).

Ready to Fight Fatherland

Benefits of a democracy were sufficient today to merit reconsideration by a former German citizen of an earlier statement that he would not bear arms for the United States.

Questioned with several others of the 275 men and women who were admitted today by Judge George C. Sweeney, of the Federal District Court, the former citizen of Germany said that he now thought the benefits of living in the United States were worth fighting for.

"Would you take up arms for the United States, even against Germany?" asked Judge Sweeney. "Yes, I would," replied the applicant for citizenship. In his affidavit accompanying his application, the German stated that he came to the United States in 1923, and that at that time he was unwilling to bear arms.

Judge Sweeney refused to admit ten of the applicants because of their criminal records. He continued the case of the applications of six others for a probationary period varying from six months to a year.

Portland Fire Razes Large Lumber Plant

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 27 (AP)—Firemen kept watch over the ruins of the Portland Lumber Company's Back Bay plant today, razed in a $75,000 fire that also damaged a nearby auto supply shop Sunday.

The general alarm blaze sent up a huge column of black smoke, much of it from burning paint and rubber, that was visible for miles.

New Rules Set For Shipping Cattle in N. E.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27 (AP)—Representatives of five of the New England States met here today by special invitation of Gov. Robert O. Blood and agreed upon a new set of regulations for the interstate shipment of cattle.

Governor Blood said the sales were expected to result in considerable saving of money for farmers in general.

Rhode Island was not represented at the conference, but the Governor said he understood that State would fall in line with the new regulations.

Under the new plan, cattle from accredited herds, which must pass three tests to win such rating, may be shipped interstate at any time within six months of a final test. Cattle from "clean," State-supervised herds, with the test, may be shipped into other States within three months of such a test.

All other cattle must be tested within a 30-day period of such shipments.

Wage Violation Costs Firm $1,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27 (AP)—A $1,000 fine was levied against Krasner & Co., Inc., Providence manufacturing jewelery firm, in Federal Court here today after guilty pleas had been entered to an indictment charging 25 counts of violations of the wages and hours law.

Judge John P. Hartigan gave the company one month to pay the fine, and levied a $500 fine against Aaron Krasner, President of the firm. His wife, Isabelle, paid a $1 fine. The fines were levied on the first count charging failure to pay minimum wages, while the other 24 counts were continued for three months.

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Boston's $39,090,857 Budget Forecasts a Drop in Tax Rate

Continued from Page 1

the Police Department, reflecting new appointments of patrolmen made during 1940.

The Health Department also is scheduled to receive a small increase in its appropriation, for preventive health work. The Library Department is allowed about $50,000 more than last year, to enable it to restock its book shelves, together with a $75,000 item to repair part of the leaky roof in the Copley Square building.

Speaking of these items, the Mayor stated in his budget message: "In some instances, we have been scratching rock bottom, and in other instances in the interest of prudent administration the low level of former years can no longer be retained."

The Mayor asserted that "recent trends in municipal service point to the constant need for growth in certain fields." He cited recreation for children, hospitalization for the needy, and preventive health work. He said he sought to offset these increases by economies elsewhere.

Economies included a reduction in the Election Department's allowance—a saving made possible because there is no national election this year; a reduction of $80,000, or nearly 10 per cent, in the Park Department's allowance, and a small reduction in the Fire Department's appropriation.

Citing the continuing downward trend of the welfare rolls, the Mayor expressed the conviction that his allowance for the Welfare Department could take care of even a reversal of this trend, which is considered an unlikely development. Pointing out the upward trend of industrial activity, he expressed the hope his allowance would "meet the entire needs for the coming year."

In prior years it has been customary to borrow for welfare purposes during the latter part of the year. If the Mayor's expectation is correct, it would mean a drastic curtailment of current expense borrowing, which has averaged nearly $5,000,000 a year during the last three years.

Total expenditures of the City departments for last year totaled $40,944,184. In his message today, the Mayor stated that "each year it becomes increasingly more difficult to submit an appropriation bill which carries us further along the road of retrenchment." In some cases, he said, there must be "an orderly retreat from former low levels."

The budget was referred to the Appropriations Committee of the Council, of which Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb of Dorchester is Chairman. The Committee will hold public hearings to question department heads on their requests for funds.

Maine Rivalries Bad for Business

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 27 (AP)—"Regional jealousy" is a stumbling block in the path of obtaining new industries for Maine, Harold F. Schnurle of Cape Elizabeth, former Chairman of the Maine Development Commission, declared today.

Discussing Maine's industrial problems and their relation to national defense, Mr. Schnurle told a forum of Maine's civic and industrial leaders that the idea of each community looking greedily after its own interests was "all wrong."

The State has a "duty to a prospect," he said asserting that in some cases it might be more advantageous for all concerned if some companies were discouraged rather than encouraged to establish in Maine.

The Commission has aided Maine industry, Mr. Schnurle said, by filling vacant plants, completing a vacant property survey, compiling a directory of firms and products, and acting as an agent between sellers and prospective buyers.

Storm Breaks Up Wreck in Harbor

Wreckage of the sunken Boston fishing schooner Mary E. O'Hara is no longer a menace to navigation, Coast Guard officials reported today. The vessel, which sank at the outer entrance of Boston Harbor Jan. 21 after a collision with a coal-laden barge, was broken up by the week-end storm, and sections of the wreck were towed out of the shallow water by Coast Guard boats.

Officials of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation said today that the five survivors of the schooner would be given a hearing later in the week.

Men at Devens Get Tax Blank Aid

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, today delegated four deputy tax collectors to assist officers, National Guardsmen, and the thousands of civilian workmen now stationed at Fort Devens in Ayer in making out their Federal income tax returns. Collectors will remain at Fort Devens until Thursday, the collector said.

On Thursday, these deputies and two others will leave for Camp Edwards in Falmouth to perform the same service for men stationed there. Ten deputies are expected to be at the camp by Monday.

Pittsfield School Purchase Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — The Pittsfield School Committee has unanimously recommended the purchase of a garage by the City for use as a trade school, the first separate structure for that use that the City would have. Up to now, the City has had only space in the High School building for a vocational school machine shop.

The recent stepping-up of the industrial training program for national defense here, and the subsequent placement of about 75 of the 80 taking machine shop courses in the vocational department, have been factors which led to the decision of the School Committee that this would be a good time to expand the training school.

"That's a Heck of a Way to Run A Railroad!"

with APOLOGIES FOR OUR FRANKNESS

1 Snowstorm blankets the suburbs. Impossible driving weather. Highways unsafe. B and M enjoys 50% more patronage, mostly on morning trains. It's cold, so passengers stay in station, take longer—much longer—to get on trains. This situation repeated station after station. Seconds of delay become minutes! Sure, everybody gets to town safe and dry—but many trains are late.

"That's a heck of a way to run a Railroad"

2 Ordinary snow storm turns to sleet and rain. Icy rails, poor traction. Fast night freights carrying the City's food supply—beef, potatoes, other perishables—are delayed. Choice between a few minutes' delay for early commuter train or several hours' delay for perishables. Food supply wins. A few commuters delayed a few minutes.

"That's a heck of a way to run a Railroad"

3 Bad storm in Mid-West coming East. Fast Freight from Mid-West comes through hundreds of miles of low visibility. Trainload of vital accessory parts for Boston branch factory hours late; its arrival conflicts with commuter trains. If not received, assembly line can't start in local factory. Then no work and no pay that day for hundreds of families. Families and workers win. Freight train crosses track while suburban train waits two minutes at Prison Point Bridge.

"That's a heck of a way to run a Railroad"

4 The same winter problems that affect other people also affect Railroad men. These problems leave all departments undermanned. Switches freeze; get full of snow—make up in yards is delayed. But management says, "Be safe—do things right." Trains are delayed a few minutes backing into station. Passengers stand on one foot and then on the other—but the handicap of hard weather causes no accidents.

"That's a heck of a way to run a Railroad"

5 BUT TODAY it's a nice, clear winter day. Normal trains are running out of town—there to wait until morning to bring you back to town again. Suddenly, a storm breaks. Will there be an extra rush? Will the roads be plowed in time to allow the motorists to drive to town? Nobody knows. The train that's out there has cars enough to take care of all regular riders. The rush comes—roads are blocked. So—once more at some stations—it's standing room only on the B and M.

"That's a heck of a way to run a Railroad"

ASK YOUR TICKET AGENT ABOUT OUR LOW FARES

BUT the railroad always runs BOSTON and MAINE

Former Olympic Star Helped Make Mile Mark—Rangers May Halt Boston Attempt

Mehl Knew Beccali Would Set Pace in Prout Mile

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walter Mehl, the smiling Wisconsin blond, had just set an all-time Boston record by winning the K. of C. mile in 4m. 9.7s. He was leaning against a hurdle in the center of the Garden oval, pulling off his shoes and looking like the happiest fellow in the world. Johnny Semple, the marathoner and a close friend, came over to offer congratulations. Newspapermen began to gather.

"That was a great race, Walter," said Semple, slapping the former University of Wisconsin boy on the shoulder. "You ran it just right."

"Thanks, Johnny," said Mehl, grinning.

"I thought you were supposed to be a two-miler, Walter?" said a sports writer.

Prefers Mile

"Well, I've always preferred the mile," Mehl answered, winding the lacings around his shoes. "But most of my invitations have been to run the two-mile, so it hasn't always been my choice."

An official came over and went into a huddle with Mehl, so the scribes turned their attention to Semple. "Is that the fastest mile you has ever run, Johnny?" one of them wanted to know.

Yes, it is," the marathon veteran answered. "But he was stepping that day on the Pacific Coast when he broke the national 1,500-meter record. Of course, what he would have done over the mile distance that day is merely problematical. But I think he could have gone even lower than 4:9.7. He was flying."

The official having departed, the writers went back to Mehl, who seemed to enjoy the feel of his bare feet on the wood floor. He was wiggling his toes up and down like a youngster going barefoot for the first time.

"Who did you figure would be the man to beat, Walter?" a scribe asked.

"I was afraid of Munski," said the Wisconsin boy.

"Were you surprised when Beccali went out and set the pace?" asked another.

Sink or Swim

"No," said Mehl. "Fenske, Semple and I were talking before the meet, and we all agreed that Luigi would be out to run a front race. We figured he'd be trying to redeem himself. It was sort of sink or swim for him. He had run a good race in New York the other day and needed one more good one to stay up among the big boys, if we can call ourselves that."

"I was going to set the pace," Walter continued. "But Beccali saved me the trouble. He was caught at 61.2 seconds for the quarter and I had planned to do it in 62. So when I heard the time come over the amplifier, I was content to stay back and wait for the bell lap."

"That Munski can pick them up and put them down in the final quarter," said a newspaperman.

"He sure can," nodded Mehl. "That's why I wanted to do the first quarter in 62 seconds, or under. Any time you loaf through the first three quarters, Munski will give you all kinds of trouble in the final. I figured I might beat him by stepping up that early pace. Well, it worked."

"It worked by a whisker," smiled Semple. "Why, even Munski was caught at 4m. 9.7s., which means he was no more than half a stride behind at the tape. MacMitchell was clocked at 4m. 10.2s. And by the way, that boy ran a better race than a lot of people thought he could."

The photographers marched Mehl away to pose with the Prout mile trophy.

"He's a great boy," said Semple. "He's Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin National Youth Administration. Fenske is President. They're both coming home with me to Beverly tonight and I'll sure enjoy having them around."

* * *

Spike marks . . . Beccali, who set the mile pace for eight of the 11 laps, failed to finish, but you have to take off your hat to the little Italian-American for starting Mehl off to the new Hub mark . . . Roy Cochran's 600-yard triumph was his second in the Garden this winter . . . He also won the V. F. W. special . . . Greg Rice finished the two-mile as if he were doing the 50-yard dash . . . A great little runner . . . Jim Kehoe tried hard to hold his early leadership in the 1,000, but Campbell Kane had too much reserve on the final lap . . . By doing 3m. 26.6s. in beating Rhode Island and Seton Hall, the Fordham relay quartet gained permanent possession of the William J. Cahill Trophy . . . Everything considered, it was one of the best indoor track meets in local history.

Record Breakers in Prout Meet

By a Staff Photographer

Walter Mehl, Left, and Gregory Rice

Because of his 4m. 9.7s. performance in winning the K. of C. mile, Mehl was awarded the Fitzgerald Memorial Trophy as the meet's outstanding athlete. The writers gave him a total of 57 votes. Rice, who stepped off the two-mile in 9m. 4s. for a new Prout standard, was second in the poll with 26 votes. Mehl's time, incidentally, was a Boston record.

Sports Around the Hub

Yankees at Fenway May 30

Decoration Day and June 17 are the choice Red Sox holiday dates this year, according to the official American League schedule. On May 30 the Yankees come to Fenway Park for a big double-header, and if the New York club is still in the pennant picture by that time, the Jersey Street orchard will be a popular haven. The league champion Detroit Tigers spend June 17, Bunker Hill Day, keeping a double date here with the Sox. Washington comes to town for two games on Labor Day, Sept. 1.

* * *

The schedule shows the Red Sox opening the 1941 flag race on April 15, at Griffith Stadium, Washington—a day in advance of the 1940 inaugural. The season closes on Sept. 28, a Sunday, which means that the World Series will probably get under way on the following Wednesday, Oct. 1. And we Bostonians wouldn't mind walking to Fenway Park for that series.

* * *

Ed Doherty did a great job on the new Red Sox roster. The pamphlet, with an aerial view of Fenway Park on the cover, includes a list of the Boston farm clubs, the scouting force, the official scorers, the executive staff, the seating capacity and dimensions of Fenway, Red Sox highlights of the past year, the complete exhibition tour, as well as the usual player data. There are 21 pitchers, two catchers, 10 infielders and five outfielders on the roster.

* * *

The chances of Boston College and Tennessee returning to the Sugar Bowl in 1941 are now remote, since the two elevens will clash at Memphis on Nov. 15. Even if they are still in the unbeaten class by that time, one will probably knock the other out. Only a tie would keep the both of them in the bowl running. And judging by the scoring power these teams showed at New Orleans on New Year's Day, a deadlock is a slim possibility.

* * *

The unsung hero of the Prout meet was Luigi Beccali, whose torrid early pace was in a large way responsible for Walter Mehl's 4m. 9.7s. mile. The former Olympian was trying hard to stay up with the leading milers, yet he failed to finish. However, if other big indoor meets fail to recognize him merely because he did not make an early appearance at the finish line, they will be pulling one of the prize "boners" of the winter track season.

* * *

Shorts . . . Johnny Cooney and Dom Di Maggio are en route to the Hub for Thursday's annual baseball writers' banquet at the Copley Plaza . . . The Bee veteran will stop off at Cranston, R. I., for a brief visit with relatives . . . The Red Sox youngster reaches here tomorrow by plane . . . Rindge Tech surprised schoolboy track critics by finishing second to Mechanic Arts Saturday at the Garden . . . In voting Walter Mehl the Fitzgerald Memorial Trophy for being the outstanding athlete of the Prout meet, the writers gave him 57 votes, Rice 26, Kane 14, Munski 5, Cochran 3, and Beccali, Lash and Dugger one each.

* * *

Over the week end the Bees received signed contracts from Tom Earley, George Barnicle and Bill Wietelmann . . . Barnicle, who had a low draft number, was turned down and therefore will join the Bees as usual . . . Bobby Doerr will drive to Sarasota . . . In schoolboy hockey, Hudson leads the Eastern Massachusetts League and Melrose the Greater Boston League . . . The Chicago Cubs are having trouble signing rookies, Lou Novikoff, Lou Stringer and Clyde McCullough having turned down initial contracts . . . Prout officials sure kept their meet moving . . . There wasn't a dull moment.

Yankees Call In Three

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees announce they will take three of their farm club members south for the spring training season.

They are, Stanley Bordagaray, right-handed hitting outfielder who batted .358 for Kansas City last fall; Hank Borowy, former Fordham University pitcher who won 12 and lost 10 for Newark and Tom Padden, Newark catcher.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Notre Dame 17, Chicago 10.
Worcester Academy 18, Yale Freshmen 9.
Navy 16½, Pennsylvania 10½.
Navy Plebes 17½, Pennsylvania Freshmen 9½

Olympics Hoping to Shake Slump in Games This Week

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Handed four straight setbacks in their last four starts, the Boston Olympics this week hope to shake the slump which is carrying them perilously close to the Eastern Amateur Hockey League cellar again.

The Olympics, whose game with Atlantic City at the Garden yesterday saw the visitors walk off with a 4-2 victory, have managed to win only one of their past eight games. Besides losing yesterday's game, they also dropped below River Vale to fifth place in the championship standing and found themselves tied with the Skeeters in the series for the Boardwalk Cup.

The local amateurs should not be criticized too harshly for their showing thus far, however. When the handicaps under which they play are considered, they should receive some commendation for the slight showing they have made.

Heavy Schedule

When the Olympics skated off the ice yesterday afternoon, they had completed part of a schedule that saw them playing seven games in the past 10 days—five of them on foreign ice. In most of the games Coach Hago Harrington did not have all his regular players, or when he did have them they were too tired from travelling to give their best. In addition, several of his best players have been sidelined with injuries, while others were playing under physical handicaps.

Despite this, the Olympics came mighty close to winning from Atlantic City, and with any kind of a break they would have. They outshot the Sea Gulls 46 to 21, but while only two of their shots went in, the Gulls caged four.

Porter Outstanding

Probably the difference between the two teams yesterday might be summed up in Goalie Lyle Porter, who has appeared to better advantage every time he has come to Boston. In his last two games here he has been practically unbeatable.

Coach Bert Corbeau of the Gulls explained Porter's improvement when he said that Lyle was only now getting back into condition after a summer's work in the mines near Sudbury, Ontario. "Why, when he reported to us last fall, he was so thin you could blow right through him," Corbeau said. "He isn't any too husky right now, but what he lacks in weight he makes up for in ability."

Good Club

Corbeau, incidentally, has built himself a club that really should be close to Washington, the league pace-setter, instead of 16 points or eight games behind. The Gulls have good skaters and stick-handlers, a rugged defense, and an outstanding goalie. Just two factors count against them—a tendency to loaf too much, and an inclination to quit when behind.

The Olympics are due to play three games this week, opening with River Vale in New Jersey Wednesday. Saturday night they will meet Baltimore at the Gadren, while on Sunday they will play the New York Rovers in Madison Square Garden.

* * *

An example of how the Olympics dominated the play but not the scoring yesterday may be taken from the start of the second period. In the first six minutes of that frame they peppered Porter with nine shots while their own goalie, Tom Moon, was left to amuse himself. Tom, in fact, had only two saves in the first 10 minutes and only six for the whole period.

* * *

Two new players may be seen with the O's this week. The first, Freddie Burr, was supposed to have played last week end but could not make it. Burr, captain of Yale last year, is a defenseman, as is the second prospect, Al Baranowski of the Boston Reds. Hans Wienberger of Vienna, Al's coach, says of him, "He is a beeg boy, 210 pounds, and veree good. I am sorree to loose him."

Wedgeworth Signed As Pro at Woodland

Woodland Golf Club in Auburndale announces the signing of Arthur Wedgeworth as professional for the coming season to fill the place vacated by Johnny Thoren, who is now undergoing his year of training in the Army.

Wedgeworth for five years was resident and teaching assistant at the Oakland Hills Country Club in Detroit, and then pro at the Merrimack Valley Golf Club for four years. Last summer he served at the Unicorn Golf Club in Stoneham. For several years Art has been a Vice-President of the New England Section of the P. G. A.

Statesmen Have New Mentor For 1941 Grid Year

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The appointment of Walter Hargesheimer, University of Minnesota backfield ace of 1933, as football coach and professor of physical education at Massachusetts State College has been announced by President Hugh P. Baker.

Hargesheimer replaces Ebb Caraway, who resigned last month.

Graduated from Minnesota in 1934, Hargesheimer was blocking back on the Gopher elevens of 1932 and 1933. He coached football at Sioux Falls College, South Dakota, in 1935-36 and was varsity basketball and backfield coach at Oberlin College in 1937-39. He will resign his post as football, basketball and track coach at Highland Park, Ill., High School to come here.

Coach Kerr Would Change Grid Rules

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27 (AP)—Affable Andy Kerr, Colgate's football coach, thinks the new unlimited substitution rule will take the game away from the boys and give it to the coaches—who don't want it.

Kerr, en route to New York by boat from the East-West game in San Francisco New Year's Day, said in an interview here that the rule might prevent injuries, but he couldn't see where it favored smaller teams.

He declared the change would help the big schools as much or more than little ones, tend to develop super-specialization of players and promote quarterbacking from the bench.

"I'd say the average coach does not want to run the team," Kerr asserted. "I know I don't. The game belongs to the kids, and theirs it should remain.

"What's more, I really think the coaching fraternity doesn't want the responsibility for games. Like me, they'd rather let the kids run their ball games."

Kerr said he guessed "80 per cent of the coaches would agree to waive the unlimited substitution and the communication rules" in individual talks before games, but even that would not work so long as the other 20 per cent took advantage of the new regulations.

The communication ruling would allow a player to talk to his teammates as soon as he enters the game, instead of waiting until after a play has been run, and that, the Colgate coach said, "really makes it almost necessary for coaches to become quarterbacks themselves—in self defense."

"I've been very loyal, year in and year out, to the rules committee," concluded Kerr, "but I do think the boys slipped up a bit on the unlimited substitution rule and the communications rule. I hope something can be done about it before the season opens. They could be rescinded, I'm sure."

B. U. Will Start Gridiron Season With Cincinnati

Boston University will open its 1941 gridiron season by meeting the University of Cincinnati at Nickerson Field—the toughest opening game assignment since Head Coach Pat Hanley has been turning out Terrier elevens—according to the schedule released today by Athletic Director John M. Harmon.

The Terriers will play three new teams this fall in Bucknell, American International, and New Hampshire, these teams taking the place of Western Reserve, Norwich, and Springfield. This marks the first time that Bucknell has appeared on the B. U. schedule, the Terriers having played New Hampshire last in 1935 and the Aces in 1937.

The complete schedule follows:

Oct. 4—Cincinnati; 11—Unsala; 18—Bucknell, away; 25—Western Maryland, away.
Nov. 1—American International; 8—Manhattan, away; 15—New Hampshire; 22—Boston College at Fenway Park.

Kenyon Calls McNeill

GAMBIER, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, National tennis champion and a graduate of Kenyon College here, will return Feb. 3 in an administrative capacity, President Gordon K. Chalmers announced today. McNeill will become assistant to Dean Anthony Eastman, who is in charge of the admissions office.

Rossmen May Wind Up String With 20th Game in New York

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About the most important thought among the Bruin fans today is the current undefeated stretch. They now have 13 games in hand and have six to go to tie the league record. In order, they must defeat or tie Chicago, Americans, Canadiens, Toronto, and Detroit twice. Four of the six games are on home ice and the two away come on the same week end at Toronto on a Saturday night and Detroit on a Sunday night.

Then, should the Rossmen succeed in equalling the league record held at present by Rangers, they must go to New York and meet those same Rangers in the "game of games." Manager Art Ross is pretty cool about the present string and is only concerned about each game as it comes along on the schedule record or no record.

The next game at hand happens to be here tomorrow night and it is with the Chicago Black Hawks, who are also going at a pretty fair clip. In their last eight games the Hawks have been beaten only once and tied twice, both ties being with the Bruins. In games between the two this season the score favors Chicago, the Bruins having won only one, lost two and tied two. Getting by Chicago tomorrow night may be as difficult as the remaining games together.

Once more the Bruin manager ignored the rules by which many managers of other teams and in other sports go by. Seldom do you hear of winning line-ups being broken or changed in the middle of a stretch except by necessity. But last night, in defeating the Amerks 6-1 for their 13th straight without defeat, Ross had Hollett and Hill back and had sent McReavy, Bruce and Hamill back to Hershey.

Earlier in the season Ross had been quoted as saying that Amerks should be dropped from the league since there seemed to be no eighth team available to balance the circuit schedule. Of course it is merely chance but it would seem that Ross is proving his theory about Americans from the way the Bruins have man-handled the New Yorkers this season. They have beaten Amerks four times and by scores of 10-3, 6-1, 6-2, and 8-3. The best the Dutton men have done against Bruins is a lone tie, 3 to 3.

Chicago will come here tomorrow night with a mark of having gone through its last three games without defeat. They tied the Bruins in Chicago 4-4 and since then have beaten Americans 3-1 and last night they trounced New York Rangers 4-1. That last result dropped the Rangers deeper in the standing and where Ross might want Amerks out of the league, Rangers are glad to know Amerks are making a sure bid for the only position out of the play-offs, it assures the Stanley Cup champions of a last-minute chance.

Bruins really have a favorable schedule at hand now. There are three successive home games, Chicago, Americans here Sunday night, and Canadiens here a week from tomorrow. They do not leave town for an outside game until a week from next Friday when they entrain for Toronto. After this breathing spell, however, the schedule quickens and the going is likely to be heavier.

Eagles Appear Well on Way To Retaining Hockey Title

As the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League season reaches the halfway mark, Boston College with five consecutive victories appears to be well on the road to retain its league crown.

Boston College has now won 16 consecutive league games. Its last loss came at the hands of Boston University on Feb. 18, 1939, when the Terriers won 5 to 4 to take the league championship. The Eagles came back to win their final game from M. I. T.; last year they went through 10 straight games without a defeat, and to date they have won five.

Colby is in second place with two victories and no defeats but the White Mules have yet to meet Boston College, Boston University, or Northeastern. B. U. with three victories and a loss is in third place, a notch ahead of Northeastern with its two victories and one defeat.

The battle for individual scoring records seems to have settled down to a duel between the two first lines of B. C. and B. U. Ray Chaisson, who led the league in scoring last year with 41 points, is out front again this winter with 16 goals and 13 assists with a total of 29 points. Al Dumond, Chaisson's teammate who was second to Ray last year, is tied with Paul Brown of B. U. for third place with 18 points. Johnny Chambers of the Terriers is in second place with a total of 20 points. John Prior, the third member of the famed Eagle line, and Larry Babine, member of the B. C. second line, follow with 17 points, while Ralph Powers of B. C. and Bud Hines of B. U. each have 16 points.

The first B. C. line of Chaisson, Prior, and Dumond has scored a total of 32 goals, 32 assists, for a total of 64 points, while the B. U. line of Brown, Chambers, and Hines has tallied 25 goals, 29 assists, for a total of 54 points.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston C.	5	0	0	58	12	1.000
Colby	2	0	0	16	2	1.000
Boston U.	3	1	0	27	19	.750
Northeastern	2	1	0	28	13	.667
N. Hampshire	3	4	0	26	44	.429
Middlebury	1	2	0	5	15	.333
Bowdoin	0	2	0	3	15	.000
M. I. T.	0	6	0	9	52	.000

Individual Scoring

	G	Gls	Asats	Pts.
Chaisson, B. C.	5	16	13	29
Chambers, B. U.	4	8	12	20
P. Brown, B. U.	4	10	8	18
Dumond, B. C.	5	7	11	18
Prior, B. C.	5	9	8	17
Babine, B. C.	5	9	8	17
Powers, B. C.	5	7	9	16
Hines, B. U.	4	7	9	16
Boudreau, B. C.	5	7	7	14
Perkins, N. H.	2	9	2	11
Cusick, N. U.	3	9	2	11

Eastern Tennis Officials Move 12-Week Limits

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, one of the most influential of the sectional governing bodies, has approved three proposed changes in the amateur code which will be acted upon by the United States Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting here Feb. 8.

The amendments limit to 12 weeks each year instead of eight the time during which a player may have his expenses paid while competing in tournaments. National championships and international team competitions are not included in the 12-weeks limit but sectional championships no longer are excepted and if a player receives the hospitality of a private home it will count against his time allowance.

Amateurs no longer will be eligible to compete in sanctioned tournaments other than closed club tournaments if they are connected directly or indirectly with the sale of tennis goods or a firm manufacturing or selling tennis goods; and a limit will be set upon the volume of free equipment a player may receive.

The meeting re-elected its slate of officers, headed by President Anton F. Von Bernuth of New York and adopted rankings with Elwood T. Cooke, formerly of Portland, Ore., but now a resident of New York, succeeding Sidney B. Wood as No. 1 in men's singles.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	W.	L.	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C.
Dartmouth	3	0	130	102	1.000
Cornell	4	1	206	134	.800
Columbia	1	1	62	76	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	102	146	.333
Harvard	0	1	31	34	.000
Yale	0	4	125	164	.000
Princeton	0	0	...	...	.000

Last Week's Results

Pennsylvania 40, Yale 33.
Cornell 45, Yale 27.

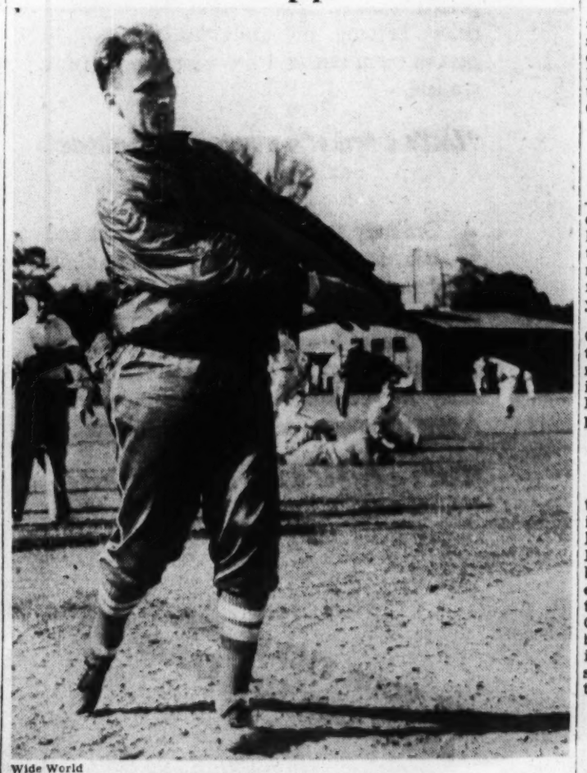
This Week's Game

Saturday—Princeton at Yale.

Individual Scoring

Names and College	Games	Gls	Fls	Pts
J. Bennett, Cornell	5	23	18	64
Broberg, Dartmouth	3	17	5	39
Cobb, Yale	4	14	11	39
Stewart, Cornell	5	15	7	37
Dunbar, Cornell	5	13	9	35
Jolly, Cornell	5	12	6	30
Olsen, Dartmouth	3	12	6	30
Hunter, Cornell	5	7	15	29
Levinson, Penn	3	11	2	28
Haeslinger, Col.	2	8	5	21
Munroe, Dartmouth	3	9	7	25
Zilly, Yale	4	8	5	21
Viguers, Penn	3	7	2	16
Caputo, Penn	3	5	4	14
Wightman, Yale	4	5	4	14
Pearson, Dartmouth	3	6	1	13
Permer, Dartmouth	3	5	2	12
Hahn, Penn	3	4	4	12
Owen, Yale	4	6	0	12
Cerrone, Columbia	2	4	2	10
Romano, Harvard	1	3	4	10
Lenz, Penn	3	3	4	10
Soleliac, Penn	3	3	4	10
Ingley, Yale	2	4	2	10
Secback, Yale	4	2	6	10

At Joe Stripp's School



Wide World

Eddie Miller, Bee Shortstop

Miller, the leading short fielder in the National League, shown knocking grounders to the infield at Stripp's baseball school in Orlando, Fla. Joe has 140 freshmen at his school, many of whom will be placed in the minor leagues in 1941.

Schmidt Applicant

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Francis Schmidt, formerly of Ohio State, became the first applicant to succeed Tom Stidham as head football coach at the University of Oklahoma.

Stidham is the newly appointed coach at Marquette.

Campus observers meanwhile insisted that Sooner officials were sounding out two well known coaches of national professional league teams—Jock Sutherland of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Steve Owen of the New York Giants.

Connor Trophy

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Hartford's powerful squash racquets team swept through New Haven and Providence here yesterday with the loss of only one match to win the Connor Trophy for the third time in the past four years.

Hartford whipped New Haven, 6 to 1, in the morning match and then blanked Providence, 7 to 0, to register the most decisive triumph in the tri-city tournament in years. Providence was defending champion.

Catchers Needed

Farm boys live in the center of the best athletic training ground in the world, says one of them Bob Feller, who went from an Iowa farm to major league baseball, so advised his young audience at Iowa State College during the ninth annual 4-H Boys Short Course and Convention. Would-be diamond stars should try catching, he also said, pointing out a shortage of top-notch receivers in the major leagues.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Yale 22, Army 6.
Chicago 22, Northwestern 8
Penn Freshmen 17, Navy Plebes 11.
Michigan State 21, Ohio State 3.
Pennsylvania 17, Navy 13.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Navy 1,384, Georgetown 1,357.

TAKE A NORTHLAND VACATION THIS WINTER

White trails beckon you to northern hills

There's a tang to the crisp air of northern winter that keens the edge of outdoor sport, and lends a rare flavor to winter vacation activity.

Week-ends, or week upon week, may be enjoyed at many centers of northern winter sports activity, or at some isolated place away from the crowd.

CONSULT TRAVEL AND RESORT ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Colleges Resume Hoop Schedules—Bruins Extend Undefeated String to Thirteen

Court Teams Begin Return To Business

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The movement toward recovery in the basketball business, which has been badly depressed the past couple of weeks—is due to begin about next Saturday.

Mid-winter examinations have been interfering with those in the court trade and may interfere still further. Still every major basketball conference will have at least a few games next week end and some of them will be getting seriously into the business of deciding their 1941 championship.

The full effect of this January interval won't be revealed for at least a couple of weeks—not until it is seen what teams were made rusty by long layoffs, which ones suffered through ineligibility of players, and which benefited by having players restored to good standing.

Examples

A couple of examples of what may happen in this line already can be reported. Long Island University, one of the strongest "independent" teams in the East, will lose Bill (Dolly) King, its fine Negro forward, after next Wednesday's game against Butler in Madison Square Garden. His term of eligibility will be up then and maybe L. I. U.'s record of 13 victories in 14 starts will suffer. On the other hand, Creighton's Blue Jays, pressing Oklahoma A. and M. for the lead in the Missouri Valley Conference, will have the services of Jim Thynne, a lanky transfer from Notre Dame, who becomes eligible in time for Saturday's Drake game.

Last week's games, while few in number, produced changes in the leadership of three major circuits. The races all remained so close that one slip on the part of the leaders during the coming week may switch things all around again.

New Leaders

The new leaders are Indiana, which remained idle while Ohio State encountered its first Big Ten defeat at Wisconsin's hands; undefeated Auburn, which took the Southeastern Conference lead from Georgia Tech.; and Utah, which replaced Denver as leader of the Rocky Mountain Big Seven. Kansas State was dropped from its tie for the Big Six lead, leaving Kansas and Oklahoma to share first place.

Wisconsin, with five straight victories, is pushing Indiana hard; Florida and Tennessee both are in position to take advantage of a slip by Auburn, and Wyoming has a chance for Utah's place. Leaders and contenders in other conferences are—Eastern League, Dartmouth and Cornell; Southern Conference, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Richmond; Southwest Conference, Arkansas and Southern Methodist; Pacific Coast, northern, Washington and Washington State; southern, Stanford.

Other Games

In addition to important conference games this week, Rhode Island, an unbeaten eastern "independent" and Butler, a strong midwestern team, take the road for double-headers at New York Wednesday and Philadelphia Friday. Rhode Island plays St. Francis and Temple, and Butler meets Long Island and St. Joseph. Virginia comes north to play Army and Navy.

Other games this week which may affect the rankings of leading teams include Indiana-Michigan and Ohio State-Minnesota tonight and Indiana-Purdue Saturday; Georgetown-Penn State, a major eastern "independent" game Wednesday; Kansas State-Oklahoma, Creighton-Drake, Oklahoma Aggies-St. Louis; Colorado-Wyoming, Utah-Utah State; Stanford-U. C. L. A. (two games), Southern California-California (two games), Washington-Oregon State (two games); North Carolina vs. Wake Forest and Virginia Tech; South Carolina-Furman, Richmond, Virginia-Military, and Auburn-Tennessee.

Official American League Schedule, 1941

Heavy black figures denote Saturdays. Italics denote Holidays.

	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Washington	At Philadelphia	At New York	At Boston	Abroad
CHICAGO		April 26, 27, 28 Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 29, 30, 31, 31	April 21, 22, 23 May 23, 24, 25 July 4, 4, Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 15, 16, 17 June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 9, 10 Sept. *1, 1, 2*	May 18, 19, 20 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 9, 10	May 21, 22 June 20, 21, 22 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12, 13	May 15, 16, 17 June 17, 18, 19 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	May 13, 14 June 14, 15, 15 July 22, 23, 24 Sept. 14, 15, 16	July 4th at Detroit Labor Day at Cleveland
ST. LOUIS	April 18, 19, 20 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12 Sept. 5, 6, 7		April 24, 25 May *30, 30* June 27, 28, 29 Aug 9, 10 Sept. *1, 1*	April 21, 22, 23 May 23, 24, 25 July 4, 4 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 15, 16, 17 June 17, 18, 19 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	May 13, 14 June 14, 15, 16 July 22, 23, 24 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 18, 19, 20 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 9, 10	May 21, 22 June 20, 21, 22, 22 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 12, 13	Decoration Day at Detroit July 4th at Cleveland Labor Day at Detroit
DETROIT	May 9, 10, 11 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 13, 14 Sept. 20, 21, 22	April 15, 16, 17 July 5, 6, 6 Aug. 15, 16, 17 Sept. 23, 24		April 26, 27, 28 May 26, 27 Aug. 5, 6, 7 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 13, 14 June 14, 15, 16 July 22, 23, 24 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 15, 16, 17 June 24, 25, 26 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	May 21, 22 June 20, 21, 22 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12, 13	May 18, 19, 20 June 17, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 2, 3 Sept. 9, 10	June 17th at Boston
CLEVELAND	April 24, 25 May *30, 30* July 5, 6 Aug. 15, 16, 17 Sept. 23, 24	May 9, 10, 11, 11 June 30, July 1 Aug. 13, 14 Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 18, 19, 20 May 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7		May 21, 22 June 20, 21, 22 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12, 13	May 18, 19, 20 June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 9, 10	May 13, 14 June 14, 15, 16 July 22, 23, 24 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 15, 16, 17 June 24, 25, 26 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	Decoration Day at Chicago
WASHINGTON	April 29, 30, May 1 June 1, 1, 2 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 27, 28	May 2, 3 June 3, 4, 5 July 13, 13, 14 Aug. 24, 24, 25	May 7, 8 June 6, 7, 8 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 4, 5, 6 June 10, 11, 12 July 19, 20, 20 Aug. 18, 20		April 23, 24 May 23, 24, 25 July 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12 Sept. 6, 7	April 25, 26, 27 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 13, 14 Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 15, 16, 17 July 5, 6, 6 Aug. 8, 9, 10 Sept. *1, 1*	July 4th at New York Labor Day at Boston
PHILADELPHIA	May 4, 5, 6 June 3, 4, 5 July 19, 20, 20 Aug. 19, 20	May 7, 8 June 1, 1, 2 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 2, 3 June 10, 11, 12 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 24, 25, 26	April 29, 30, May 1 June 6, 7, 8, 8 July 10, 12 Aug. 27, 28	May 10, 11, 12 May *30, 30* Aug. 6, 7 Sept. 3, 4 Sept. 20, 21		April 15, 16, 17 July 5, 6 Aug. 15, 16, 17 Sept. 23, 24, 25	April 25, 26, 27 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 4, 5 Aug. 30, 31, 31	Decoration Day at Washington
NEW YORK	May 2, 3 June 10, 11, 12 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 24, 25, 26	April 29, 30, May 1 June 7, 8, 8 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 27, 28	May 4, 5, 6 June 3, 4, 5 July 19, 20 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 7, 8 May 31, June 1, 2 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23	April 14 April 18, 19 May 27, 28, 29 June 29 Aug. 4, 5 Aug. 30, 31	April 20, 21, 22 June 27, 28 Aug. 8, 9, 10 Sept. *1, 1, 2*		May 10, 11, 12 May *30, 30* Aug. 6, 7 Sept. 3, 4 Sept. 20, 21	Decoration Day at Boston Labor Day at Philadelphia
BOSTON	May 7, 8 June 6, 7, 8 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 4, 5, 6 June 10, 11, 12 July 19, 20, 20 Aug. 19, 20	April 29, 30, May 1 May 31, June 1, 2 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 27, 28	May 2, 3 June 3, 4, 5 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 24, 25, 26	April 20, 21, 22 June 27 28 Aug. 15, 16, 17 Sept. 23, 24, 25	April 18, 19 June 29 July 3, 4, 4, Aug. 13, 14 Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 23, 24 May 23, 24, 25 July 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12 Sept. 6, 7		July 4th at Philadelphia
AT HOME	11 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day 7 Night Games	11 Saturdays 12 Sundays 7 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day 7 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day 7 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day 7 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day June 17th Labor Day	

ALL STAR GAME AT DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1941

NIGHT GAMES

CHICAGO		ST. LOUIS		CLEVELAND		WASHINGTON		PHILADELPHIA	
June 4	with Philadelphia	June 3	with Washington	May 23	with St. Louis	May 28	with New York	May 23	with Washington
June 12	" New York	June 10	" Boston	June 3	" Boston	June 18	" St. Louis	June 17	" Cleveland
July 2	" Detroit	July 1	" Cleveland	June 27	" Chicago	June 27	" Boston	June 24	" Detroit
July 10	" Washington	July 10	" New York	July 10	" Philadelphia	July 23	" Detroit	July 23	" St. Louis
July 17	" Boston	July 16	" Philadelphia	July 17	" New York	July 30	" Cleveland	July 30	" Chicago
Aug. 15	" Cleveland	Aug. 5	" Chicago	Aug. 5	" Detroit	Aug. 6	" Philadelphia	Aug. 8	" New York
Sept. 5	" St. Louis	Aug. 15	" Detroit	Aug. 18	" Washington	Sept. 9	" Chicago	Aug. 13	" Boston

George Sisler Semi-Pro Head For Five Years

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—George H. Sisler of St. Louis, one of baseball's most brilliant first basemen of all time, was re-appointed commissioner of semi-pro baseball today for a five-year term.

Re-appointment of the former American League star, was announced by the National semi-pro Congress in its annual session. Sisler has served three one-year terms as commissioner.

The board of directors approved a resolution directing all semi-pro teams to play under rules of the professional sport, this action upholding a recent edict of Sisler, who vetoed the "ten-man" proposal.

Under this proposal a pitcher, after going seven innings, would be allowed a pinch-batter to hit for him. Ray Dumont, Congress President, however, still has hopes of gaining permission to try out the "ten-man" idea on national semi-pro day Next May 4.

The directors also ruled that henceforth no player could be selected for the national semi-pro Hall of Fame until he had completed one year in the National or American League. Three players already are in the Hall of Fame—Johnny Rucker, New York Giants; Fred Hutchinson, Detroit Tigers and Jim Mallory, Washington Senators.

The annual World Series between the U. S. and Puerto Rican champions will begin Sept. 15 at San Juan. If the international situation prevents San Juan from holding the meet, it probably will be shifted to New York.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	26	6	4	56
Baltimore	23	11	5	51
Atlantic City	18	16	4	40
River Vale	14	24	1	29
Boston	13	22	2	28
New York	12	27	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	14	4	1	29
Washington	12	2	2	26
Atlantic City	9	8	1	19
Boston	6	10	1	13
River Vale	6	12	1	13
New York	4	15	0	8

Results Jan. 25

Washington 2, Atlantic City 2.
River Vale 4, Baltimore 2.

Results Jan. 26

Atlantic City 4, Boston 2.
Washington 2, New York 1.
Baltimore 4, River Vale 2.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Atlantic City at Washington.
Wednesday: Boston at River Vale; New York at Baltimore.
Friday: River Vale at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Baltimore at Boston; Washington at River Vale; New York at Atlantic City.
Sunday: Boston at New York; Washington at Baltimore.

Gale Wins First Race

HAVANA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Harry G. Nye, Jr., of Wilmette, Ill., opened defense of the Bacardi Cup Saturday by sailing his sloop Gale to victory in the first of a series of three races for the international star class trophy. A. F. Wakefield, also of the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet, took second with Dickery, while Adrian Iselin II of Western Long Island Sound piloted Ace home in third place.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Penn Military 18, Pegasus Club (Rockleigh, N. J.) 12.

FEATS of POWER
BIRD SPEED KING IS THE DUCK HAWK
TIMED FROM AN AIRPLANE AT 180 MILES AN HOUR
FOR FLASHING STARTS TRY
ESSO EXTRA
PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

Saturday
Montreal 2, Toronto 2, tie.

Sunday
Boston 6, New York Americans 1.
Toronto 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 4, New York Rangers 1.

American League

Saturday
Providence 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cleveland 1, Buffalo 1, tie.
Hershey 7, New Haven 3.
Springfield 3, Philadelphia 1.

Sunday
Providence 4, Indianapolis 3.
Buffalo 3, Hershey 2.
Cleveland 3, New Haven 1.
Philadelphia 3, Springfield 1.

American Association

Saturday
St. Louis 3, Tulsa 2.
Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 0.

Sunday
St. Louis 4, Omaha 0.
St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

North Carolina 5, Virginia 3.
Penn State 7, Western Maryland 1.
Navy Plebes 4½, Augusta M. A. 3½.
Army 8, West Virginia U. 3.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Navy 62 Pennsylvania 13.
Navy Plebes 48, Penn Freshmen 27.
Michigan 61, Purdue 21.
Brooklyn College 39, Rensselaer Poly 36.
Minnesota 50, Iowa State 34.
Ohio State 42, Michigan State 33.
Yale 51, Rider College 24.

Professional Basketball

(American League)
By the Associated Press

New York Jewels 45, Phila Sphas 28.

Skating Champions

By the Associated Press

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 27

The complete list of 1941 national champions in outdoor speed skating, as won in the title meet which ended here yesterday:

Senior men—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis.
Senior women—Carmelita Landry, Fitchburg, Mass.
Intermediate boys'—Bob Fitzgerald, Minneapolis.
Intermediate girls'—Audrey Nass, Minneapolis, and Betty Knapp, St. Paul, co-champions.
Junior boys'—Don Fahrenbach, Chicago.
Junior girls'—Phyllis Nelson, Minneapolis.
Juvenile boys'—Don Laser, Chicago.
Juvenile girls'—Virginia Mazzetta, Chicago.
Midget boys'—Glenn Chadima, Cedar Rapids, and Lloyd Lundeen, Chicago.
Midget girls' — Gracia Rogers, Cleveland.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 25

Navy 42, North Carolina 34.
Arnold 53, Bergen Jr. College 51.
Auburn 45, Vanderbilt 44.
University of Miami 57, Rollins 41.
Hampden Sydney 42 Med. Col. of Va. 31.
Washington and Lee 37, Virginia Tech 30.
Canisius 45, Niagara 38.
Hamline 45, St. Olaf 31.
De Paul 37, Chicago 32.
Wisconsin 46, Ohio State 31.
Xavier 49, Kentucky 44.
Rider Col. 42, Millersville (Pa.) Tch. 47.
Rensselaer Poly 45, Norwich 41.
Youngstown 32 Ithaca 30.
Murray State 66, Tennessee Tech 26.
Milwaukee Tech. 52, George Williams 45.
Morningside 33, South Dakota 32.
Concordia (Moorhead) 41, Moorhead Teach. 34.
Central 37, Loras 34.
Omaha U. 47, Iowa Teach. 27.
Stevens Point Teach. 65, Winona 42.
North Central 41, Cheaton 27.
John Marshall 69, Cooper Union 40
Fenn 37, Thiel 33.
Utah 37, Denver 25.
Colorado State 40, Utah State 31.
Rockhurst 26, William Jewell 25.
Montana 50, Montana State College 48.
Fort Hays State 56, Oklahoma City 39.
Arizona State Teach. (Flagstaff) 70, Arizona State Teach. (Tempe) 56.
Stanford 42, San Jose State 40.
Greeley State 28, Western State 24.
North Dakota St. 53, Jamestown Col. 33.
Concordia (River Forest) 60, Concordia (Milwaukee) 44.
Bloomsburg Teach. 50, Shippensburg 37.
Georgetown College 44, Berea 46.
Toledo 54, Bradley 33.
Wofford 35, Newberry 22.
Cornell 46, Yale 27.
Springfield 46, Worcester 31.
Lebanon Valley 37, Gettysburg 31.
Pennsylvania 28, Army 21.
Texas A. & M. 33, Baylor 31.
Dayton 43, Cincinnati 29.
Alderson-Broaddus 77, Salem 73.
St. Bonaventure 51, Buffalo State Teh. 42.
Eastern Ill. State Teach. 36, Southern Ill. State Normal 35.
Kirksville State Teach. 37, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teach 35.
Northwestern 45, Michigan 34.
Wake Forest 50, N. C. State 40.
Appalachia St. Teh. 66, Lenoir Rhyne 45.
Nebraska 38, Iowa State 35.
Oberlin 51, University of Mexico 44.
Richmond 40, Randolph-Macon 29.
Miss. State 46, Howard 37.
Virginia Military Inst. 42, Virginia 39.
Tulane 37, Georgia Tech 20.
David Lipscomb 43, Sewanee 32.
Tennessee 46, Georgia 23.
John Carroll 37, Bowling Green 36.
Wooster 50, Ashland 39.
Denison 53, Otterbein 49.
Wittenberg 51, Muskingum 38.
Notre Dame 46, Michigan State 39.
Central Normal 62, Concordia 19.
California (Pa.) Teachers 46, Frostburg (Md.) Teach. 38.
St. Mary's (Orchard Lake) 36, Mich. Normal 28.
Gallaudet 53, Towson Teachers 30.
Marshall 69, Centre 25.
Baltimore 43, Blue Ridge 31.
Western Maryland 40, Drexel 36.
Muhlenberg 42, Penn Military 24.
Stevens 40, Pratt 32.
Texas Wesleyan 57, Trinity University 38.
Warrensburg Tchrs 51, Rolla School of Mines 37.
Baker University 46, Friends U. 28.
Idaho Southern Br. 38, Col. of Idaho 32.
Washington 34, Oregon State 33.
University of Idaho 36, Oregon 28.
New Hampshire 48, Lowell Textile 28.
Butler 38, Ball State 36.

Georgia Tech Coach Upholds Unrestricted Substitutions

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—"No," said veteran Bill Alexander, severely. "I don't think there'll be any more substitutions in football than there were last year."

Coach at Georgia Tech for 21 years, and a member of the National Rules Committee, Alex is unperturbed by the viewers-with-alarm who contend unrestricted substitutions will slow the game and take it out of the players' hands. In fact, he thinks his colleague, Allyn McKeen of Mississippi State, and others are unduly concerned.

"I think," he said, "some coaches are just seeing the worst before it happens.

Foolish Substituting

"A coach or two, in order to master-mind a game, might substitute too much. But there'll be very few. A man would be foolish to take a player out of the game when he was going good, just for the sake of substituting.

"I wouldn't take Johnny Bosh (Tech's halfback) out of a game without rhyme or reason."

McKeen, whose undefeated Mississippi State Maroons won the 1941 Orange Bowl crown, said recently the new rule was "one of the worst" ever adopted, and predicted it would help big schools as much or more than little ones, promote play-by-play quarterbacking from the bench, and annoy the fans by slowing the game.

Five-Yard Penalty

"As far as that goes," observed Alexander, "you could substitute quarterbacks with instructions last year. The only thing was that you needed three, where now you could do it with two. I think the rule is a distinct advantage to small schools which have only one substitute for each position.

"What most of the critics are overlooking is that you still can substitute only when the ball is dead. Sometimes a game goes five or six minutes without the watch stopping. If you go throwing substitutes in there you'll be charged a time-out every time, and right quick you'll be getting five-yard penalties for excessive time-outs.

"It's like any other rule. You've got to wait and see how it works."

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, wins men's national outdoor speed skating championship, scoring 100 points to 60 each for Del Lamb, Leo Freisinger and Chuck Leighton; Carmelita Landry, Fitchburg, Mass., wins women's title with 120 points.

RANCHO SANTE FE, Calif.—Sam Snead shoots 67-69—136, eight under par, to win Bing Crosby golf tournament by one stroke from Craig Wood.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Frank Kovacs captures third straight winter tennis tournament, beating Bobby Riggs, 13—11, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, in final of Florida west coast tourney; Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke beats Dorothy Bundy, 7—5, 6—1, in women's final.

Walter Mehl runs fastest mile ever run indoors in Boston, 4:09.7, to beat John Munski at Prout Memorial Games; Campbell Kane sets meet record of 2:11.8 for 1,000 yards to beat Jim Kehoe.

BUFFALO—Alice Marble beats Mary Hardwick for tenth time in 11 matches of pro tennis tour, 6—3, 6—3.

TULSA, Okla.—Henry Frnka, former assistant coach at Temple, signs four-year contract as athletic director and football coach at University of Tulsa.

DENVER—James Yeager of Iowa State chosen as University of Colorado football coach; replaced at Iowa State by Ray Donels, former freshman coach.

DURHAM, N. C. — Edwin Schweda, rookie who batted .422 for Luobock in West Texas-New Mexico League last year, disclosed as minor league batting champion of 1940.

CHICAGO — Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., defeats Clarence Jackson of Detroit 50-37 in 46 innings to move into tie with Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia and Allen Hall of Chicago for lead in world's three-cushion billiard championships.

New Course Mark

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—H. T. "Pug" Allen, Deland, Fla., professional, shot a brilliant 61 yesterday in winning the Central Florida Golf Association's pro-amateur tournament all by himself.

It was a new record for the par-70 Highlands golf course, displacing the old mark of 65 set several years ago by Walter Hagen.

Allen teamed with three amateurs, but he didn't get and didn't need help from any of them for his score topped the best-ball efforts of other combinations. He had 31 on the front nine and came home in 30, bagging five birdies and two eagles, and never slipping over par on any hole.

Bonura May Be Called

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Zeke Bonura, New Orleans banana man who turned to raising cabbages this winter, may be farmed out to Uncle Sam this summer, instead of playing first base for the Chicago Cubs.

J. J. Garvey, chairman of Bonura's local selective service board, said the clouting first sacker is in class 1 and automatically will move into class 1-A, subject to call for one year of service. Garvey said he expected Bonura to be called into training within five months, "possibly in July."

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Barnia, Ont. A. C. 5 Michigan 2.
Yale 9, Boston 97 Club 5.
Yale Freshmen 4, Exeter 2.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Kearny Scots-Americans 2, New York Americans 2.
Philadelphia Passon 2, Baltimore S. C. 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chuck Fenske beat Glenn Cunningham in 4:10.3 mile run at Prout Games in Boston.

Five Years Ago

Jesse Owens of Ohio State was awarded three places—200-meter dash, 200-meter hurdles and running broad jump—on All-America track team picked by Dan Ferris of A. A. U.

Winter Sports

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Tuffield Latour and Paul Duprey of Saranac Lake hold the Adirondack A. A. U. senior two-man bobsled title today by virtue of a skid. The veterans entered the final heat of yesterday's race down Mt. Van Hoevenberg's icy mile-long chute .39 second behind two Keene Valley youngsters, Bud Washbond and Adrian Aubin.

Then the 16-year-old son of 1936 Oympic Champion Bob Washbond, making his first conquest, skidded at Little "S" curve and lost by .11 second. National and North American Champion Latour was timed in 4m., 59.22s., for four heats to top the 11-team field.

Harold Sorenson of the 1936 Olympic squad, meanwhile, won the state ski jumping championship at Rosendale. The Norfolk, Conn., Winter Sports Association entry made leaps of 131 and 134 feet for 224.3 points.

Henry Flesh, Fort Johnson, amassed 120 points for the senior men's crown in the North Country skating championships at Watertown with victories in the three-mile and 880, and seconds in the 220, 440 and mile.

Blanche Armstrong, Saratoga Springs, swept three senior women's events, the 220, 400 and 880, for 90 points and the senior women's title.

Racing down icy Mt. Van Hoevenberg run in the season's fastest time, husky Francis Tyler and his Lake Placid Sno-Birds crew Saturday won the Adirondack Association senior four-man bobsledding title. The Lake Placid policeman, driving to his fourth championship this season, put together four heats in 4:37.13. Tyler also posted the best single run time when clocked in 1:09.03 on his second descent of the mile-long ice-coated chute.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 27 (AP)—Charlie McLane, of Dartmouth, outdistanced the largest field in the history of the Vermont open slalom championship yesterday to capture the event in the good time of 2:44.3. Walter Prager, Dartmouth's ski coach, turned in the best time of 2:41, but was ineligible for the title.

MOUNT HOPE, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—A Schenectady rink skipped by J. R. Killender yesterday won the Dykes Cup in a two-day curling bonspiel at the St. Andrews Golf Club. Killender's four defeated a Mahopac Rink skipped by W. T. Halsted 16 to 7 in the final match.

The (Brookline) Country Club Cup match, a consolation for the teams beaten in the first round of Dykes Cup competition, was won by J. S. Carr's Mahopac Rink, which defeated the Farmington, Conn., four of William Conklin, 13-4.

JACKSON, N. H., Jan. 27 (AP)—Skiing the nine-mile cross-country course in the excellent time of 1h. 10m. 57s., Wendell Broomhall of the Chisholm Ski Club of Rumford, Maine, captured the Jackson Valley langlauf yesterday for the second consecutive year.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Niagara Frontier Ski Association officials postponed until next Sunday their scheduled ski meet after declaring a lack of sufficient snow made the snow mountain sports site "too dangerous" for downhill, slalom and jumping events.

Erland Olson of the Jamestown Ski Club won the cross-country event, only contest permitted by officials yesterday.

Sullivan Glad Tigers Put Him Behind Plate

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Billy Sullivan, Jr., who works behind the plate for the Detroit Tigers, says he is sorry he didn't follow in the footsteps of his father and become a catcher long ago.

"Knowing what I do now, I would concentrate on being a catcher if I had to start over again," said the star, who served as "handy man" all over the diamond for five major league clubs.

"I know now that I belong behind the plate rather than on first base, third base or in the outfield. I feel more natural back there and I'm glad the Tigers let me settle down in one spot."

And the Tigers are glad Billy is glad because the son of Billy, Sr.—former manager of the Chicago White Sox and one of baseball's old-time catching stars—blossomed out last season as Buck Newsom's favorite receiver on the pennant-winning Tiger team.

Young Sullivan, taken last winter from the St. Louis Browns, is a former Notre Dame athlete, shares Detroit's catching duties with Birdie Tebbetts and believes his outfit has an excellent chance to repeat in the American League this summer.

He picks the Boston Red Sox with their "tremendous power," the Cleveland Indians "with Bob Feller who will be a threat as long as he is in form," and the New York Yankees "who you can't count out of the picture" to give the Tigers the most trouble.

Sullivan will talk baseball any time, but he doesn't idle much during the winter. He's a building contractor and has built a number of houses since the 1940 World Series.

Snowshoe Marathon

QUEBEC, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Que., Canada's leading athlete last year, Saturday led home a field of 12 in the 10-mile snowshoe marathon for the Dominion championship. Cote, winner of the Boston and Yonkers marathons in 1940, was clocked in 1h. 15 m and 37s., against the record of 1.03.46 he established in winning the 1936 race. Private Lloyd Evans of the Sherbrooke Fusiliers was second and Denis Desautels of Quebec third.

Pirates Sign Rookie

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announce the signing of 24-year-old Edward Perry Stewart of Los Angeles, an outfielder obtained in the draft last fall from the San Diego, Calif., club of the Pacific Coast League.

Amerks Lose As B's Take Easy Contest

National Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	19	8	3	89	57	46
Boston	13	7	9	100	71	33
Detroit	13	10	8	71	60	36
Chicago	12	11	6	68	72	30
Rangers	10	14	7	81	82	27
Montreal	10	16	4	70	83	24
Americans	7	17	7	53	97	19

Results Jan. 25
Montreal 2, Toronto 2, tie.
Results Jan. 26
Boston 6, Americans 1.
Toronto 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 4, Rangers 1.

By the Associated Press

Although it may not be fair to mention the Boston Bruins' winning streak at this time that they have only six games to go to tie the New York Rangers record string of 19 National Hockey League games without a defeat, it doesn't look as if anything else would even slow the Bruins down.

Since Dec. 22, when they beat the Detroit Wings, Boston hasn't lost a game, winning seven and tying six. Of course, three of those games were against the New York Americans, whom the Bruins walloped 6-1 last night to climb into second place in the league standing, and actually Boston has gained only five points on Detroit during the month-long stretch. Still Boston is second now by a one-point margin, has played only 29 games to Detroit's 31 and is performing so impressively that Toronto's six-point hold on the league lead looks none too secure.

Protect Interests

The Maple Leafs took steps to protect their interests over the past week end by playing a 2-2 tie against the Montreal Canadiens at home Saturday and then visiting Detroit to pin a 2-0 shutout on the Wings in a rough contest.

Another possible shift in the standings was avoided last night when Chicago's fourth-place Black Hawks defeated the New York Rangers for the fourth time this season, 4-1, and stretched their margin over the World Champions to three points.

Bill Cowley, Boston's league-leading scorer who seems to find the American defense just suited to his passing talents, had another big night at the expense of the Amerks and 11,452 New York fans. He earned four assists on goals by Roy Conacher, Dit Clapper, Bill Hollett and Eddie Wiseman, two of them in the last minute of play. Bobby Bauer made the two Bruin tallies in which Cowley didn't figure. Besides that Boston had three goals recalled for various rules infractions, which enabled the Amerks to lead from the time Harvey Jackson scored in the first period until Roy Conacher made one stick in the second.

Banner Crowd

Toronto, perhaps surprised by Montreal's expert play Saturday, played serious and strenuous hockey against Detroit. Red Heron gave them the lead in the first period with a neat play and Syl Apps broke away for the second goal just before the finish. A crowd of 12,215, just four short of the season record for Detroit, saw the game.

With another of those banner Chicago crowds—16,608 this time—cheering them on, the Black Hawks lost little time reasserting their supremacy over the Rangers, who haven't beaten them this season. Cully Dahlstrom opened the scoring in the first period and Bill Thoms made it 2-0. Then George Allen and Phil Hergesheimer doubled the count in the third frame.

Prout Games

Boston Garden, Jan. 25

Invitation Races

45-Yard High Hurdles

Won by Ed Dugger, Tufts; Thomas Garland, Manhattan, second; Don Donahue, Harvard, third; Walter Hall, Tufts, fourth. Time—5.7s. (Equals world and meet record.)

50-Yard Dash

Won by Francis Zeimetz, Boston A. A.; Robert McGlone, Holy Cross, second; Gil Walker, Boston College, third; Ed Dugger, Tufts, fourth. Time—5.4s. (Equals meet and Boston Garden record.)

Prout 600

Won by Roy Cochran, Indiana; John Quigley, Manhattan, second; Charley Beetham, Columbia, Ohio, third; Charles O'Donnell, Holy Cross, fourth; Jim Herbert, New York A. C., fifth. Time—1m. 12.7s.

Cheverus 1,000

Won by Campbell Kane, Indiana; James Kehoe, Washington, D. C., second; John Borican, Shore A. C., third; Andy Neidnig, Manhattan, fourth; Dave Morrison, North Carolina, fifth. Time—2m. 11.8s. (New meet and Boston record.)

K. of C. Mile

Won by Walter Mehl, Wauwatosa, Wis.; John Munski, Columbia, Mo., second; Leslie MacMitchell, New York University, third; Mel Truett, Iowa City, fourth; Chuck Penske, West Allis, Wis., fifth; Gene Venzke, New York, sixth. Time—4m. 9.7s. (New meet and Boston record.)

Leo Larrivee Two-Mile

Won by Gregory Rice, South Bend, Ind.; Don Lash, Bloomington, Ind., second; Forest Efaw, Stillwater, Okla., third; Joe McCluskey, New York, fourth; Ralph Schwarzkopf, Ann Arbor, Mich., fifth. Time—9m. 4s. (New meet record.)

College Squash Racquets

By the Associated Press

Yale Freshmen 4, New Haven Y. M. C. A. 1.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, Route 3, near Second St., Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester

Tea Room, Candies, Ices

57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

Mischa Elman at Symphony Hall—News of Stage and Screen

Program Features Handel, Beethoven, and Vieuxtemps

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Certain musical artists seem by destiny to be the right sort for a Sunday afternoon concert, and among them stands Mischa Elman, the violinist, who appeared in Symphony Hall with Leopold Mittman assisting at the piano yesterday Elman, schooled for the enterprise from childhood, meets the requirements at his maturity as if the whole thing had been planned from the start. There must exist in pedagogues who train youth for a platform career an understanding of the future that means a good deal more than ability to impart technical skill that may some day come in handy. There was foresight, surely, in the teacher who set Elman going, as there was in the instrument maker of years before who built a violin for him—all to the good of an American audience of the year 1941.

* * *

The program, everything reminds us, has much to do with the matter; and there is where the master composers come in. Handel, Beethoven, and Vieuxtemps principally served Mr. Elman on this particular day: Handel with his Sonata in D major, Beethoven with the "Kreutzer" Sonata in A major, and Vieuxtemps with his concerto No. 5 in A minor. Further than that, the invention of the scale and the development of tone relations, which trace from ages antedating our classic composers, count plenty in the calculations; for the keys of D and A signify much in the violin art.

* * *

Strange, perhaps, but Mr. Elman, from the first day of his making his playing known in Boston, has invariably excelled in Handel. He presents Handel in an especially appropriate way and he surpasses most other violinists in reading a Handelian score. It could be imagined that Handel, when composing, heard Elman, in fancy, performing the music. As for Beethoven, Elman grasps his intellectual content perfectly; and as for Vieuxtemps, he sees clean through all his devices of execution.

But we may fairly say that neither Beethoven nor Vieuxtemps wrote for Elman. The one thought of a more romantic interpreter, and the other would have been satisfied with a less knowing one. For Beethoven goes after our feelings even more than our understanding, and Vieuxtemps would like to remain a magician whose tricks enthrall and elude us.

Stage News

"Life With Father" begins its eighteenth week at the Civic Repertory tonight, marking a long-run record for recent years in Boston. Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Horace T. Cahill, with a party of friends, will occupy a stage box at the performance tonight as guests of the management. Governor Saltonstall was expected to receive Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern, stars of the production, at the State House today. They are inviting the Governor, who was unable to see all of the play on the opening night, due to campaign engagements, to attend another performance before the company goes to Philadelphia next month. The management advises those who are still planning to see the play that the first four nights of the week offer the best choice of seats.

* * *

The only other play in town, "The Male Animal," which begins its second week at the Wilbur tonight, will not remain beyond the scheduled fortnight, according to announcement from the office of Herman Shumlin, the producer. The company is scheduled for a week at the National Theater in Washington, beginning Feb. 3, and other bookings follow at Philadelphia beginning Feb. 10, and Pittsburgh starting on Feb. 24.

* * *

Cornelia Otis Skinner is announced by John Golden to head the cast of "Theater," a new play by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton, which will begin a try-out tour in Washington on Monday, April 14. This will be Miss Skinner's first starring role in a regular Broadway production. She appeared last spring in the Players' Club revival of "Love for Love," and on the road she has starred in "Candida."

* * *

"Lady in the Dark" has proved to be the success in New York that everyone expected. At the Friday night performance, the second of its engagement, more than 70 standees were reported, and on Saturday afternoon and evening all of the standing room seems to have been sold out.

* * *

Speaking of standees, "The Corn Is Green," in which Ethel Barrymore is starring, is said to have attracted 1,101 of them since the beginning of its engagement at the National Theater on Nov. 26.

© Walt Disney Productions

Detail From 'Fantasia'

Drawing from the Beethoven "Pastoral" portion of Walt Disney's new film, opening at the Majestic Theater Tuesday evening.

Accessions At Boston Art Museum

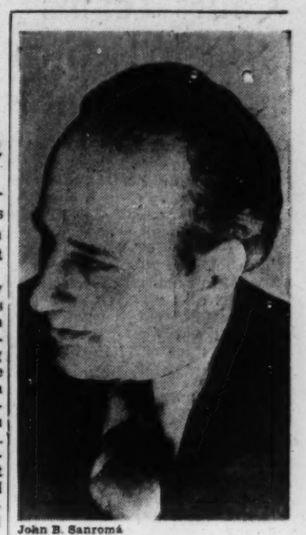
The Museum of Fine Arts has recently acquired nine paintings through gift and purchase. Each in its way enhances the permanent collection.

Prominence is given to display of two pictures representing trends of the last century. There is a panel, entitled "Hope," by the Briton Burne-Jones. An outstanding member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, Burne-Jones was a painter who sought escape and solace from everyday realities in medievalism, fantasy, and romance. This figure of "Hope" does not belong to the world of experience; it is characterized by inwardness and abstraction of mood. Her draperies fall into a pseudo-classical pattern.

The Museum has acquired its first Toulouse-Lautrec. This is an event. The picture has swift impact and vivid piquancy. The bright colors, fluid pigment, carefree strokes are typical. The composition and subject relate closely to the master whom Lautrec admired greatly, Edgar Degas. Lautrec had a descriptive sense, he recorded with succinct statement, with an agitated brush what he saw on the boulevards, at cafés, the circus, and race track. The Museum Lautrec shows how a painter, even though not interested chiefly in technique, used the Impressionist palette and the little strokes of color.

Charles Sheeler's "Fugue, 1940" is characteristic of his carefully planned, detached recording of industrial themes. The fugal motive is discerned in the play of vertical against horizontal patterns. Mr. Sheeler has learned a great deal from photography, but he has something to add in the way of fusing, selecting, and counterbalancing the material depicted.

Two water colors by George C. Wales have subject interest, for he was a painter of sailing craft which flourished not so long ago. Four paintings by Abraham Walkowitz reveal the versatility and sensitiveness of an artist who has been known for years in New York and on Cape Ann. Mr. Walkowitz commences with the realistic image and gradually distills the essential material. D. A.



John B. Sanromá

Walter Piston

Whose Violin Concerto will be played by Ruth Posselt at the Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Jan. 28

Concert by the St. Olaf Choir of St. Olaf College, Minnesota, given under the auspices of the New England Christian Committee for Refugees. Melius Christiansen, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Seventy-Sixth Longy School of Music Faculty Concert presented by Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, at 8:15.

Wednesday, Jan. 29

Third concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conductor. Jordan Hall at 8:15. Beveridge Webster, piano soloist.

Concert by Alec Templeton, pianist. Symphony Hall at 8:30.

Thursday, Jan. 30

Recital by Genevieve Carter, pianist. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Friday, Jan. 31

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, Feb. 1

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Ruth Posselt violin soloist. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Feb. 2

Concert by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

News of the Screen

Twelve Broadway plays have been or will be shortly chosen for film adaptations, according to Variety. The estate of Brandon Thomas has sold "Charley's Aunt" to Twentieth Century-Fox for $110,000 and it is possible that Jack Benny or Jack Haley will play the principal role. Not long ago, Warners bought John Van Druten's "Old Acquaintance" for $75,000. This company has, in the course of the season, also bought "George Washington Slept Here" for $83,500, and "The Man Who Came to Dinner" for $250,000. Both of these are the work of George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. "Tobacco Road," purchased by Twentieth Century Fox for $200,000 plus a percentage of the receipts, is now being filmed by John Ford.

Variety also notes that Paramount has a one-third interest in "Lady in the Dark," the new Moss Hart spectacle. And M-G-M is an investor in "The Norths Meet Murder," which Owen Davis adapted from stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge. Other possibilities for film adaptation include "My Sister Eileen," "Life With Father," "Panama Hattie," "The Corn Is Green," and "Arsenic and Old Lace," for which, it is rumored, offers up to $250,000 have already been made.

* * *

Jack Conway has been assigned by M-G-M to direct "Love Crazy," which will team Myrna Loy and William Powell once more as a married couple. David Hertz and William Ludwig wrote the story.

* * *

Its press agents aver that "Gone With the Wind," which has already grossed some $26,000,000 in special engagements, is breaking its own records in the general release showings held so far. Popular-price releases have taken place in Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Washington, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Tulsa, New Haven, Bridgeport, Worcester, Hartford, and Oklahoma City. The picture opens at the Capitol Theater in New York today.

Films in Prospect

Movies announced for this week in the first-run houses include the following:

Majestic — Walt Disney's "Fantasia." Opening Tuesday night, and continuing thereafter with two performances daily.

State—"Flight Command," with Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey, and Walter Pidgeon; and "Keeping Company," with Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. Beginning Wednesday.

Orpheum—"Gone With the Wind" continuing.

Metropolitan — "High Sierra," with Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart; and "Father's Son." Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Honeymoon for Three," with Ann Sheridan and George Brent; and "Behind the News," with Lloyd Nolan, Doris Davenport, and Frank Albertson. Beginning Thursday.

National Ballet In Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

A varied program was presented Friday night at the opening performance of the Washington National Ballet at the Wardman Park Theater.

The program opened with an interpretation of the opera "Pagliacci." The village children were particularly animated in their pantomine. Each leading character was well portrayed, but the graceful dancing on points of Madeleine Lazard as Nedda in her first number, and later in another scene as the typical ballerina displaying her ability in pantomine, was the feature of the evening.

Miss Lazard, who is the daughter of the Secretary of the Argentine Embassy here, has been soloist at Hollywood Bowl. In the group of national dances she did a gay little number, "Jarabe Tapatio," with a huge sombrero hat, with great animation and charm.

The second number, danced to the second movement of the Piano Concerto No. 1 by Tchaikovsky, pleased the lovers of traditional ballet choregraphy. The ensemble, costumed in soft, flowing white, with white wigs, and carrying long garlands, presented striking patterns against a dark background. Nikito Talin made his first appearance in this ballet, executing leaps and turns with skill and grace.

Eleanor Dashiell had to repeat her sparkling Spanish number, "Manzanilla," by Azagra. Other national dances were Russian, South American, Mexican and Bohemian. The ensemble did a "Tarantella" by Rossini, arranged by Vincenzo Celli.

The Washington National Ballet, now in its third season, is incorporated as a non-profit making organization for the promotion of the art of the dance. It is sponsored by the Washington Ballet Guild, recently organized with the aim of promoting general support of the dance and establishing this company as a permanent institution. It is headed by Mrs. William O. Douglas, wife of the Supreme Court justice.

On Feb. 28 and March 1 the company will present its new ballet, "Electra." A children's performance will be presented on the afternoon of March 1 and the Washington season will close with two performances on March 28 and 29.

The Amaya Family

When Carmen Amaya, the much-heralded 19-year-old Spanish gypsy dancer, made her New York debut last Friday night at The Beachcombers, she was assisted by a large part of her famous family, as well as by the celebrated "bailaor gitano," Antonio Triana, former partner of Argentinita. Her father and elder brother, Francisco, dance and play the guitar. Her younger sisters, Antonia and Leonore, a little sister, and three younger brothers, all dance. Her cousins, Agustin and Diego Castellon Sabicas, are guitarists. An uncle, Sebastian Manzano, travels with the company professionally and Mama Amaya, non-professionally.

It was Carmen who made the Amayas one of the most talked-of families in Granada, where she was born. She began to dance at the age of four in the family grotto, where the gypsies would gather for their wild flamenco dance rites. At the age of seven she was a featured dancer at the Barcelona exposition and before her eighth birthday appeared in a revue starring Raquel Meller in Paris. She was later headlined at the Folies Bergère, and subsequently appeared in leading theaters throughout Portugal and Spain.

At the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, Carmen and evidently her family with her, left for a tour of South America and Mexico. In South American she was compared to the great flamenco dancer, Pastora Imperio. Both Toscanini and Stokowski, seeing her dance during their South American tours, waxed more than eloquent in her praise. "Never in my life have I seen a dancer with such fire and rhythm," the veteran Italian maestro averred.

It seems inevitable that a flamenco dancer of such repute should come before concert audiences in the United States eventually.—M. L.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum School, 230 Fenway—Exhibition of contemporary American paintings.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 40 Commonwealth Avenue—One-man show of marine paintings of Elwyn George Gowen.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Winter Sports in New England. Through January.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Prescott Jones.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Lexington landscapes and other landscapes by Priscilla Holman Lawry. Through Jan. 31.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of wood carving of Mary Ogden Abbott. Through Feb. 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Mary Rumsey; water colors by L. Gerard Paine.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of flowers and birds by Henry H. Brooks. Through Feb. 1.

Holman's Print Shop, Inc., 54 Park Street—Etchings of ships and planes by C. J. A. Wilson.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Sculpture by Carl Milles.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Drawings of children by Catherine Hedge Hammond. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of oils and prints by H. Bernard Robinson. Through Feb. 6.

M. M. Ross Company, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by Arthur Corsini, Otil Phalibrick and Charles H. Richert. Through Feb. 1.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Paul Sample, to Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, except Monday, 9-5; Sunday, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls; Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily, except Sundays and holidays. Chinese porcelains from the collection of Samuel C. Davis, Class of 1893; Master Drawings lent by Philip Hofer, Class of 1921; landscape in graphic art from the Renaissance to the present time. Through January.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Miniature Rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. Special Exhibition Galleries (upper), Works of George Wales, Print Galleries, to Feb. 2. Cartoons by David Low. Special Exhibition Galleries (lower), to Feb. 2.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Concert by the Malkin Conservatory students. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. 3. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Escape to Glory," Constance Bennett and Pat O'Brien. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 1:10, 4:10,7:10, 10:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie, 8:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"No Time for Comedy," Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:30, 10. "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Victory," Frederic March and Betty Field. 10 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 9:45. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper, Eddie Bracken and Hedda Hopper. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, and Olivia De Havilland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:20, 9:25. "A Night at Karl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Bowery Boy," 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:35. Stage show: 1:15, 5, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The U. S. Marines." "Information Please," "Radio's Take It or Leave It," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:20, 4:50, 9.

Telepix—
"Quentin Reynolds' 'Christmas Under Fire,'" "Information Please," "Old New Orleans," "Life in the Marine Corps," "Rube Goldberg's Inventions," "British Columbia," color cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:38, 5:12, 7:38, 10:12. "Revolt of the Zombies," 10:55 a. m., 1:29, 4:03, 6:29, 9:03.

Tremont—
"City for Conquest" James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. 11:05 a. m., 3:40, 6:15.

Uptown—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone, Warren Williams, Peggy Moran. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1, 3:35, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:45. Evenings 6-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 2, Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "Theodora Goes Wild," Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 3, 5, 8:05. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2 and 8.
Brookline Village: "Girls Under 21," Rochelle Hudson. 4:30, 7:54. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:35, 5:49, 9:23.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:45, 9. Selected short subjects.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:17, 9:17. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Bank Dick" W. C. Fields. "Devil Bat." 2 and continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:10, 9:25. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:05, 8:23. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:53, 6:54, 10:06.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "The Letter," Bette Davis.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 3:15, 7, 9:50. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:50 8:25.
Park: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Girls Under 21." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 1:53, 6:55, 10:03. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:17, 8:17.
Hyde Park: "The Raven," Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. "Where Did You Get That Girl?"

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Street of Memories."

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:30, 8:15. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 4 and 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler and Marjorie Weaver. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:06, 6:16, 9:26.
Mystic: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Melvyn Douglas and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Sky Murder." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 1:55, 6:45, 9:45. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:20, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 8. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:08, 9:23.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "East of the River," 1:30 and 7:30
Medford: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 3:30, 8. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 3, 9:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "The Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien. "Dreaming Out Loud," Frances Langford.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson." 2 Evenings at 6:30.
Davis Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Rangers of Fortune." 2 and 8:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "The Quarterback." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Meet the Missus," Roscoe Karns and Ruth Donnelly. 2:00, 7:54. "The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Spring Parade." "Black Diamonds." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3:43, 8:03. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 2:10, 6:30, 10:06.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

It is important that all attending "Fantasia" be seated before curtain time..."Fantasia" does not start in the conventional manner...There are no titles on the screen. The opening is a delightful surprise. We urge you to be seated before curtain time to enjoy it to the fullest.

Premiere! Tomorrow Night

WALT DISNEY'S

FANTASIA

In Technicolor • STOKOWSKI conducting the magic music of RCA FANTASOUND

REGULAR PERFORMANCES START WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 2:30 P. M.

Prices: for Premiere only (benefit N. E. Town Hall and Institute of Modern Art) $2.00, $3.50, $5.00
Thereafter: Matinees Mon., to Fri., 75c, $1.10
Eves. and Sat., Sun., Hol. Matinees, $1.10, $1.65
All prices include tax. Mail orders filled promptly

MAJESTIC THEATRE
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TWICE DAILY 2:30 and 8:30
ALL SEATS RESERVED
Seats also available at Filene's and Jordan's

Because of Special Fantasound Equipment
FANTASIA CANNOT BE SHOWN IN ANY OTHER THEATRE IN ALL MASSACHUSETTS IN 1941

KEITH MEMORIAL
GINGER ROGERS in Kitty Foyle
CO-FEATURE The Saint in Palm Springs GEORGE SANDERS
Latest MARCH of TIME

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
Continuous Showings
Come any time up to 9:00 p. m. and see the complete picture
GONE WITH THE WIND
Nothing Out But the Price.
MATS. 40c, EVES., 55c, Incl. tax
Mats., children 25c, incl. tax

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fredric March • Betty Field in Joseph Conrad's "VICTORY"
Also "Life With Henry"

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
Tonight 8:15—Tom'w at 3
Friday 2:30—Saturday 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN, Conducting

TOMORROW AT 8:15
St. Olaf Choir
F. MELIUS CHRISTIANSEN Conductor
Benefit: U. S. Christian Committee for Refugees
Wed., Jan. 29, at 8:30
ALEC TEMPLETON
Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, Plus Tax

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL Next Week Evgs. 8:30. Mats. ONLY Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The THEATRE GUILD presents PHILIP BARRY'S Gay Comedy 'THE PHILADELPHIA STORY' with KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN NICHOLAS JOY
Evgs. $1.10-3.30. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.10-2.75

LAST WEEKS
CIVIC Repertory Theatre Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1—$2, plus tax
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Funniest play you ever saw."—Cue
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
COHAN Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3048. Evgs. 8:40 MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The most absorbing American drama of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
FLIGHT TO THE WEST
A new play by ELMER RICE
GUILD Theatre, 52d St., West of Broadway Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. CO. 5-8220

If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. B. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. Cl. 5-5357 Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"★★★ I LIKE IT."—Mantle, News
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BRy. 9-3967
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c
Seats on sale at box office for next 8 weeks

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Journ-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-9220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 328 Seats All Parts. $1.10

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Saturday's sales	219,400
1941 volume to date	10,628,090
1940 volume to date	13,422,130

Stocks Mill Around in A Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Leading stocks kept their balance fairly well in today's market, but exceptions were plentiful.

The list started with fractional advances, slipped around mid-day, then came back. Minor gains and losses were pretty evenly divided near the final hour. Dealings were slack throughout, transfers for the full proceedings being at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Earnings statements were helpful individually, but many potential buyers remained timid, brokers said, as the result of concern over taxes, the war and Congressional hearings on the lend-lease bill.

Rail loans acted moderately well in the bond department but changes here were narrow. Commodities were a shade mixed.

Occasional plus signs were tacked on U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Marshall Field, General Motors, Chrysler, International Harvester, Boeing, Bendix, Santa Fe, Anaconda, American Smelting, U. S. Rubbr and Owens-Illinois.

Behind now and then were U. S. Gypsum, Great Northern, Westinghouse and Sears Roebuck.

Curb prices were spotty. Support was accorded Bell Aircraft, American Cyanamid "B" and N. J. Zinc. Faltering were Humble Oil, Glen Alden Coal and American Gas.

Rails Lead Bond Rise

Corporate bonds moved forward today behind the strong leadership of the rail group.

Many of the carriers were up one or two points toward the final hour. Gains among other issues were smaller.

Much of the buying was based on December reports for major rail systems showing sharp increases over a year ago in many cases. In the background was the prospect of big freight tonnages to be moved as the national defense program gained momentum.

Among the gainers were Erie 5s of '75, Rock Island general 4s of '88, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Other issues on top included International Telephone 5s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, and American & Foreign Power 5s. American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Shell Union 2½s declined.

In the foreign dollar list Italian, Japanese and selected Danish issues rose fractions to around 2 points. Berlin City 6s lost about 3.

United States Governments were narrowly mixed in slim trade.

Wheat Prices Weak In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Selling based on receipt of beneficial snows over much of the winter wheat belt was renewed in the wheat pit today, dropping prices almost a cent a bushel at one stage to the lowest point in more than a month.

The weather map indicated the cold wave veered eastward instead of moving into the major winter wheat area and the forecast promised no decided change in temperatures. Although prices rallied partly at times, buying was on a small scale, with no signs of improved milling or flour trade demand in evidence.

Real Estate Bond Price Index Continues Uptrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In December the average price of real estate bonds increased 0.7 per cent, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average of 200 issues. This increase in December makes the sixth successive month in which these prices have shown an improvement. The average dollar price per original $1000 bond is now $303 which is only 3½ per cent below the 1939 close of $314.

In December as in October, September and August, a price rise was indicated in each of the cities covered by the average. Philadelphia lead the way with an improvement of 2.6 per cent, New York 1.8 per cent, Buffalo 1.5 per cent, Pittsburgh 0.4 per cent. Boston issues showed a very slight increase.

Classifications by type of property show that in December all types except office buildings improved.

Of the 200 issues used in the average, 77 remained unchanged and 52 declined in price.

Ginned Cotton of 1940 Growth Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports that cotton of 1940 growth ginned to Jan. 16 totaled 11,931,018 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 11,412,432 a year ago, and 11,552,913 two years ago.

The 1940 cotton crop was estimated by the Department of Agriculture Dec. 1 at 12,686,000 bales of 50 pounds gross weight, the previous year's crop was 11,817,000 bales and two years ago it was 11,943,000 bales.

Ginnings to Jan. 16 included 3,455 round bales, counted as half bales, compared with 173,428 a year ago; 25,960 bales of American-Egyptian, compared with 25,063, and 4,687 bales of Sea Island cotton, compared with 2,142.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.80a)	1	52	52	52	Jan 23
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	Jan 25
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Jan 24
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	Jan 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41½	41	41⅜	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 24
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19½	19¼	19¼	Jan 24
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 24
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	157½	155	157¼	+2¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 24
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	7	12½	12¼	12¼	Jan 25
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	79¾	77⅝	79¾	+3¼
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jan 25
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 22
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
21	12¼	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines (1e)	13	50	49¼	50	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jan 23
459¼	28	Am Br S (2.10e)	1	36½	36¼	36¼	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
16½	85¼	Am Can (4)	2	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	−2¾
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	30½	29½	30⅛	+ ¾
65	34	Am Car & F pf	25	66¼	63½	65¾	+2⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	22	22	22	Jan 25
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Jan 21
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120¾	120¾	120¾	Jan 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 23
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jan 23
6⅜	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	5	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	19	19	19	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 21
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 23
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	48	48	48	— ½
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	5	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	9	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
92	38	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	89	89	89	+ ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	Jan 24
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	4	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
18½	9½	Am Roll M(¼e)	18	15	14½	15	+ ½
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 23
54	30¼	Am Sm&R (½g)	4	42¾	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅜
155½	122	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	— ¾
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jan 24
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	12	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
93	70⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Jan 22
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	16	166⅞	166½	166⅝	— ⅛
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70⅜	70	70	— ½
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	71⅝	71¼	71¼	— ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jan 21
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	25	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Jan 23
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	58½	58¼	58½	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	7¼	7	7	— ¼
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	27	26⅛	25½	25¾	+ ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 21
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	37	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	26	58	57	57½	+ ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1¼g)	3	33	33	33	
11	6¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 23
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 20
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 20
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	97½	97½	97½	Jan 24
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 25
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	29	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	5	67½	67	67	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	19	16½	16⅛	16¼	
22⅝	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 21
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23½	23⅜	23⅜	Jan 25
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	14	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	70	70	70	Jan 24
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	19	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	11	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ½
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	9	9	9	
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jan 22
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 25
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	29	37½	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 22
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	19	85⅞	85⅜	85¾	+ ¼
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	131	131	131	+ ⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	4	26	25½	26	+ ⅝
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jan 24
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	67	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 25
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 25
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 21
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	6	37¼	35¾	37	Jan 24
7	4⅛	Brew Corp (.55e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	4	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jan 25
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
4½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅞	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
25½	12¾	Bkly Un G	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	18½	18½	18½	
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	3	53	53	53	
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20	20	Jan 24
5	2¼	ButteCop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅝
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
17⅛	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	1½	1½	Jan 25
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ¼
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	2	13½	13½	13½	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	37	37	37	
6	2⅛	Capital Adm A	1	3½	3⅛	3½	Jan 21
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 20
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
75	39½	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	Jan 21
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	5	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
26⅛	17	Cent Aguirr (1½)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 24
5⅞	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 23
11¾	4	Cent Violeta $	9	5½	5	5	Jan 24
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(1g)	5	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
83¾	31⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 25
22	15	Chain Belt (½g)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
30¾	17½	Cham PF (.90e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 24
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	8	43¼	43	43	— ⅜
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 13
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1	⅞	⅞	Jan 16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15½	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	43¼	43	43¼	Jan 24
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 23
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	37	68	67½	67½	— ¼
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	37	37	37	+ ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 24
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	2	29¼	29½	29¼	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	5	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	2	104	104	104	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Jan 25
20	10½	Colgate-P (½a)	8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	102	102	102	Jan 23
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	2	28¾	28½	28¾	Jan 24
24	12½	Col Fuel&I ½g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 25
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 23
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82½	81½	82¼	Jan 25
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 25
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	24	24	24	Jan 25
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	79½	78½	79½	Jan 21
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	100½	100½	−1
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
113	97	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jan 20
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	51	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	15	53¼	52	52½	−1⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	25	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	17	17	17	— ¼
31¼	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	4	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 25
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (½e)	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	34	22¾	22⅜	22 ¾	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	106⅞	106½	106½	— ¼
19½	9⅞	Cons Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 24
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	
8⅜	5½	Consol Oil (¼g)	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 20
5¼	2⅛	Consoln Coal	4	4	3⅞	4	Jan 24
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Jan 25
19½	9⅞	Container (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 25
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 25
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88	88	88	
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	9	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Jan 22
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	33	19⅜	19	19	— ½
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 24
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Jan 24
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	5	46¼	46	46	+ ⅜
71½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jan 24
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
13	6	Crane Co (.80e)	5	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jan 22
73¼	35⅜	Crosley Corp	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43	43	43	— ¼
21⅛	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	1	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	7	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	2	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ½
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Dealer Hits Competitive Bidding Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—H. L. Emerson, Cleveland security dealer, declared that a Securities Commission proposal to require competitive bids by underwriters on public utility issues of $1,000,000 or more eventually would "put us out of the business of distributing such new issues."

Mr. Emerson was the first to express his views at a public conference called by the SEC. The conference attracted investment bankers and others interested in utility financing from New York and many other large cities.

Good Representation

The full commission, with exception of Leon Henderson, was present for the start of the session. Harold Stanley, President of Morgan Stanley & Company, Inc., large New York house; Emmett Connely, of Detroit, President of the Investment Bankers of America; Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland financier; and William R. Daley, President of Otis & Company, Cleveland firm which is the chief supporter of the SEC's proposal, were among the most prominent in the crowd which filled the hearing room beyond seating capacity.

In an opening statement, Chairman Jerome Frank of the SEC recited the history leading up to today's conference and said that it was clear that there were "no precipitant moves, no undue haste on our part."

The two principal questions, he said, were whether the commission has authority to put the public utility division's competitive bidding proposal into effect, and whether, if it has the power, such action would be desirable in the interest of investors and consumers. The SEC has reached no conclusion on either point, he said.

Joseph R. Weiner, director of the utilities division, said that in line with comment received from interested persons his division believed consideration should be given to suggestions for enlarging the proposed exceptions from the original plan, one of which would increase the limit from $1,000,000, to $2,000,000. Another would except the sale to insurance companies or certain short term securities, but would reduce the time limit on those securities to be excepted from the original proposal of 10 years to possibly three years.

May Ruin Business

Mr. Emerson said that his firm was a small one which did not feel justified in taking the liability attached to an underwriting commitment and that consequently its business was entirely one of distributing securities. He said that he felt that "the eventual result of the sale of new issues by corporations as a result of competitive bidding will be to put us out of the business of distributing such new issues."

The selling group makes a profit of only ¾ of 1 per cent now, he said, adding that for that reason there was a tendency to sell bonds to professional buyers rather than to place them with a large list.

"Inother words," Mr. Emerson said, "even now the conscientious dealer cannot afford to spend time on the small buyer who really needs help and advice."

Plant Amortization Credit Period Changed

WASHINGTON (AP)—At the request of the War and Navy Departments, the House Ways and Means Committee eliminated the February 5 deadline of existing law for defense plant expansion eligible for amortization credit over a five-year period and substituted a new 60-day provision.

The statute now provides that a company may apply to either department or the defense commission for the amortization of the cost of such expansion as a tax offset if the improvements were started by February 5. But committee members quoted the department as saying they would not be able to clear an estimated 1,800 applications by that time.

They recommended — and the committee approved — an amendment which would permit a company to apply for the credit within 60 days after the expansion started. That period, members said, was regarded as ample time for the request to be made.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 27

Sterling:	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2330	.2330	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0206x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2261
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2370	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3975	.3975	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5229x	.2229x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2387	.2387	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8275	.8275	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

**Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Par'ity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s '50-'48	105.20	105.20	105.20
1 2¾s '54-'51	108.28	108.28	108.28
1 2¾s '65-'60	108.23	108.23	108.27
Home Owners Loan			
3 3s '52-'44	107.15	107.13	107.15
New York City Bonds			
15 3s '88	101½	101¼	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Alleghany cv 5s '44	96½	96	96½
14 Alleghany cv 5s '49	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61¾	61¼	61¼
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅝	106¼	106⅜
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	57⅛	56¾	57⅛
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104¼	104¼
6 Am T & T 3½s '43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21 Am T & T 3½s '66	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am T & T 3½s '61	109	108⅝	108⅝
1 AmWW&E 6s 75	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
9 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12 AT&SF 4s 95	110	109¼	109⅞
3 AT&SF adj 4s 95	92½	92½	92½
3 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
13 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	101	101	101
13 ACLine 1st 4s 52	78⅝	78	78⅝
2 ACLine clt 4s 52	73¼	73¼	73¼
37 ACLine 4½s 64	66⅜	65½	66⅜
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	85	85	85
12 B&O 1st mtg 4? st	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
74 B&O 95 st A	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜
4 B&O 95 st C	48¾	48⅛	48⅝
25 B&O 2000 st D	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜
12 B&O 96 st E	44	43¾	43¾
249 B&O cv 6s 00 st	18¾	18	18⅝
2 B&O 4s 48	73¼	73¼	73¼
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	61	61	61
31 B&OSW 50 st	49½	49½	49½
1 B&OTC 4s 59	56½	56½	56½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	55	55	55
2 Bsth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
8 Bost&Me 5s 67	78	78	78
2 Bost&Me 4¾s 61		77⅞	77⅞
11 Bost&Me 4½s 70	247⅛	24⅝	24⅞
16 Bost&Me 4s 60	72⅞	72½	72⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95	95	95
1 BufNiagEl 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Buf R&P 57 st	47½	47¼	47½
Bur CR & No 5s 34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
25 Bur CR& No 5s 34 ct	5	4⅞	5
7 Bush Term 5s 55	46	46	46
5 CalOrePow 4s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	92¾	92⅝	92¾
5 Can Cac 5s '44	102¼	102	102¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Caro C&O 4s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9 Celanese 3s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93	93	93
2 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Cen ofGa 5s '59 C	1	1¾	1¾
99 Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅜	53	53¼
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¾	72¾	72¾
10 Cen R R N J 5s'87	15	14¾	15
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	90	90⅛	90⅛
12 C&O 3½s '96 D	105⅛	105⅜	105⅜
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	105½	105⅛	105½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105½	105¼	105½
11 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85½	85¼	85¼
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	78	78	78
14 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	85¾	86
1 CB&Q 4s '89	99	99	99
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
29 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¼	16¼	17⅛
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17	16¾	17
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	33⅜	32¾	32¾
47 CMSP&P 5s '75 A	6⅜	6¼	6¾
43 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
6 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	35	35	35
17 CM&SP 4½s '89C		34⅞	34⅞
20 CM&SP24½s '89Z	35	34¾	35
12 CM&SP gen 4s '89	34¾	34¼	34¾
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13	13	13
6 Chi&NW 4¾s 49	2	2	2
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19	19	19
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	45½	45½	45½
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A	9½	9¼	9½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CRI&P cv 5½s 60	11¾	11¼	11¾
71 CRI&P 4s 88	17½	17	17¼
32 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9	8⅞	8⅞
6 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
9 CtHte&SE rfg 5s 60	60	60	60
5 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50½	50½	50½
11 Ch Un Sta 3⅜s 63	108½	108⅜	108½
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Childs Co 5s 43	35	35	35
19 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	13¼	12⅞	13¼
1 Cin Gas&El 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108⅜	108½
5 Chi Un Term 3⅜s 69	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
28 CCC&StL 4½s 77	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108	108	108
2 Clev Un Terms 5s 73	78	78	78
4 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	72½	72	72½
25 Col&So 4½s 80	15	14½	15
2 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4 ColumbiaG 5s 1061	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 ComwithEd cv3½s 58	116	115⅝	115⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	105⅝	105⅞
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	20½	20½	20½
2 Con Rys 4s 56	20	20	20
19 Consum Pw 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Cont Oil 2¾s 48	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17½	17½	17½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	18	18	18
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	20½	20½	20½
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Dayton PL 3s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
23 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53½	53½	53⅞
6 D&RG 4s 36	8⅞	8¾	8¾
10 D&RG West 5s 78	7¼	7	7¼
5 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Elgin Joliet&Ea 3¼s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
83 Erie rfg 5s 67	19	18⅝	19
120 Erie rfg 5s 75	19	18⅞	19
33 Erie 1st 4s 96	85½	85	85
11 Erie gen lien 4s 96	46	45⅞	45⅞
20 Erie cv 4s 53 A	40	40	40
23 Erie cv 4s 53 B	40	39⅞	39⅞
9 Erie Gene 6s 57	108½	108	108
10 Firest T&R 3½s 48	104½	104⅜	104⅜
4 Fla E Cst 5s 74	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66	66	66
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	20	20	20
1 Gouv Ouseg 5s 42	100	100	100
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	85	85	85
1 G Bay & W 4s'46 B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
17 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	66	65½	65½
12 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	40¼	40	40¼
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	30¼	30¼	30¼
51 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	48	47½	47¾
25 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅞	13	13⅜
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¾	46¼	46¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¼	45	45
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¼	46⅞	47
48 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¼	45	45
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Ill Cen Stl 3s 51	45	44⅞	45
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
41 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63D	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
7 Indpls Lou 4s 56	18¾	18½	18¾
1 Indpls Stl 3s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	99½	99½	99½
39 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11½	11¼	11½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	11	11	11
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	51½	51½	51½
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	76¼	75¾	76¼
2 Int Paper 6s 55	103½	103½	103½
5 Int Paper 5s 47	102½	102½	102½
48 Int T&T 4½s 52	39½	39	39
32 Int T&T 5s 55	41¾	41½	41½
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1½	1¼	1½
7 KCP&SeHem 4s 36	36	35⅞	36
2 K C Term 4s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	62⅜	62¼	62¼
7 Lac Gas 5s 42	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	40	40	40
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46½	46½	46½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49¼	49¼	49¼
10 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	29	28⅞	28⅞
37 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	26	25	25½
89 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23⅝	23	23½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	52	52	52
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	106½	105½	105½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99½	99½	99½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
7 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52½	51¼	52½
4 Manati Sug 4se '57	32	32	32
6 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	38	38	38
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	32	32	32
15 MilSparts&NW 4s '47	17½	17½	17½
11 MSP&SSM grid 5s '38	10⅛	10	10
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10	10	10
29 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16½	15¾	15¾
100 M-K-Tex ai 5s '67	4¼	4¼	4¼
15 M-K Tex 1st 4s '90	30	29¾	29¾
9 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
99 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21½	21¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21	21	21
72 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23	22⅜	23
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	21½	21½	21½
31 MoPac 5s '80 H	23	22½	22½
8 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	22½	22¼	22½
76 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21¾	21¼	21⅝
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¾	105½	105½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39	39	39
14 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¼	34⅞	35
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Nash Cha & StL 4s '78	71½	71½	71½
11 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104	104	104
8 Natl Supply 3¼s '54	105	105	105
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108	108	108
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 N Orl&NT 4½s 52	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
12 NO Texas&M 5s 54	40	40	40
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	38	38	38
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	39½	39½	39½
1 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	37	37	37
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	36	36	36
1 NY Power&Lt 4s 64	82	82	82
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69⅜	68¾	69⅜
39 NYC 4½s 2013A	62⅞	62½	62⅞
20 NYC cn 4s 98	67¾	67¼	67¼
1 NYC&HR 4s 42	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86	86	86
1 NYChi&StL 6s 41	92¼	92¼	92¼
9 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74¾	74¾	74¾
55 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62⅜	62½
4 NY Chi&StL 4s 78	91½	91½	91½
5 NY Connect2¾s 65	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61½	60¾	61½
20 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	52½	52½	52½
41 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25	24½	25
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40½	40½	40½
9 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24	23¾	23¾
14 NYNH&H 4s 55	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
4 NYNH&H 3½s 47	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	108	108	108
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12½	12½	12½
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	6½	6½	6½
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41 ct	83	83	83
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14½	14½	14½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61A	14½	14½	14½
10 Norf Sou 5s '51 rgn ct	14½	14½	14½
1 Norf & W 4s '96	127	127	127
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅛	68¾	69¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	61	61	61
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61½	61	61½
22 Nor Pac 4½s2047	58½	58	58½
14 Nor Pac 4s '97	80¾	80	80¼
31 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¼	45⅞	46
18 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108⅛	108¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '64	110½	110½	110½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105	105	105
1 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	112	112	112
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
17 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	88½	88	88½
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¼	109	109
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Para Pint cv 3½s '47	94	94	94
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68 reg	115	115	115
6 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	125	124½	125
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108	107¾	107¾
52 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	95½	95	95⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	104⅜	104	104⅜
104 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	104	103¾	103¾
7 PenRR 3¾s 70	97¼	97⅛	97¼
21 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90½	90¼	90¼
61 Readg 4½s '97 B	81⅝	81¼	81⅝
70 Readg Jer Cen 6s '51	70	69⅞	69⅞
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
18 Republic Steel 4½s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
106 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49	106	106	106
8 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49		8	8
18 RI Ark & La4½s '34	13½	13	13
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	92½	92	92½
2 SanAn&Ar&Pa 4s '43	68½	68½	68½
25 St L S F 5s '50 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
52 St L S F 4½s '78	11¾	11¾	11¾
9 St LSF4½s '78 ct st	11¼	11¼	11¼
30 St L S W 4s '50 A	11	11	11
4 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11	11	11
2 St L SW 5s '52	20⅝	20½	20⅝
10 St L SW 1st 4s '89	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
7 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	42	42	42
8 St P&KC ShL 4½s '41	74	73½	73¾
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	114	114	114
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	79	79	79
7 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	6	6
27 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97½	97⅝
3 Silesian-Am 7s 41	71	71	71
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107½	107½	107½
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	106	106	106
11 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	101⅝	101½	101½
57 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49½	49¼	49½
76 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¾	48¼	48¾
98 So Pac 4½s 69	49½	48⅝	48¾
130 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64½	64⅛	64¼
18 So Pac clt 4s 49	48	47¾	47¾
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	58½	58½	58½
32 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51⅞	51⅝	51¾
3 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	80½	80½	80½
33 South Ry 6½s 56	86½	85¾	86⅛
57 South Ry gen 6s 56	80½	80¼	80½
124 South Ry gen 4s 56	63¾	63¼	63½
24 Spokene Int 5s 55	32	31¾	32
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	104⅝	104⅝
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
4 Studebaker cv 6½s'45	105¼	104¾	105¼
4 Superior Oil 3½s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
38 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	71	71	71
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	71½	71	71
5 Tex&Pac 5s80D	70½	70½	70½
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	22⅜	22½	22⅜
7 T St L&W 4s 50	74½	74½	74½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47reg	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
7 Un Pac 3½s 80	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
2 Un Pac 3½ 71	100½	100½	100½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	88	87⅞	88
3 U S Steel 2.10s '49	102¼	102⅛	102¼
19 US Steel 2.20s 50	103½	103½	103½
8 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 Utah P&L 5s '44	105	104⅞	104⅞
32 Wabash 2d 5s'39	16½	16¾	16½
2 Walwrth 4s '45	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Warner Bros 6s '48	96	96	96
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	55½	55½	55½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Westn Md 4s '52	95⅜	95⅜	95½
11 Western Un 5s '51	80¾	80½	80¾
14 Western Un 5s '60	80	79¾	80
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105	105	105
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106½	106	106½
3 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
8 Wis Cen 4s '49	30½	30¼	30½
5 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
12 Wis Cen 4s 2d '36	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Young S&T 3¼s '60	102	102	102
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

7 Antioquia 7s 45B	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
2 Antwerp 5s 58	17	17	17
12 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	62½	62½	62½
12 Argentine 4½s 48	80	79½	79¾
13 Argentine 4½s 71	67½	67	67¼
1 Australia 5s 55	60	60	60
1 Australia 4½s 56	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Brazil 6s 41	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
3 Brisbane

Commerce and Finance

Much Steel Ordering Now Subject to Defense Priorities

Business and Industry

Priorities For Zinc Seen 'Inevitable'

NEW YORK (AP)—Trade quarters here said establishment of a priorities system for zinc was "inevitable" because of inability of the industry to supply defense, British and civilian needs.

Such a possibility was foreshadowed by the request of National Defense officials that unnecessary buying of zinc be temporarily suspended to keep price levels stable. The commission also charged that prices of scrap and secondary zinc were unduly high.

Users who need zinc for such urgent projects as army cantonments find it possible to obtain immediately only trifling amounts. Waiting lists are maintained and delivery dates stretch months ahead in some instances.

Smelting Is Weak Link

Representatives of the industry met with Government officials several months ago and planned 1941 expansion of production to meet this year's requirements. Those early estimates have been scrapped because of unforeseen demands and the industry is planning to add still more production facilities.

The smelter branch is the weak link. Ore can be obtained in practically unlimited quantities. United States smelters have to supply domestic demands and a portion of British needs as well.

This bottleneck was drawn a little tighter a few months ago when a big Mexican zinc smelting plant, one of the few outside of the United States potentially available, stopped operations because of strike difficulties.

Supplies of all grades of zinc in the hands of producers now total between 10,000 and 15,000 tons, observers estimated. In December roughly 65,000 tons were shipped from refiners to consumers. In other words, producers have on hand less than one week's supply. This represents the lowest since September, 1937.

Stocks have dropped despite a boost in production in December to the highest level on record, or to nearly 60,000 tons.

Premium on Scrap Zinc

What part of these shipments is actual consumption and what goes into inventories is debatable, according to the trade. Latest Government figures, as of Oct. 31, disclosed inventories of around 92,000 tons in the hands of consumers.

The zinc market is on edge now, dealers say, because of the premium price being charged by some producers of secondary zinc, or zinc made from scrap material. These sellers, observers say, are charging what the traffic will bear.

The major primary producers quote 7¼ cents a pound East St. Louis base, in effect since September last year but also the highest price since August, 1937, but an unusual situation finds scrap zinc priced at 8 cents a pound or better.

The big dealers, backed by defense officials, say this disparity cannot continue.

The amount of metal involved is admittedly small because zinc is one of the few metals which, when used in its ultimate form, is consumed. For instance, zinc used in galvanizing (zinc coating) steel accounts for roughly 40 per cent of total output and is virtually irrecoverable. Only about 50,000 tons were recovered in 1939.

Rail Equipment Outlay Authorized

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes has authorized the Chicago and North Western Railway to spend $7,370,000 for purchase of additional freight cars and streamlined passenger equipment.

The requests by Charles M. Thomson, trustee in reorganization, as approved by the court included: 1,000 50-ton gondola cars, $2,450,000; 500 50-ton box cars, $1,650,000; 200 70-ton ore cars, $520,000; five 2,000 horsepower diesel locomotives, $950,000, and 25 passenger cars, $1,800,000.

Mr. Thomson said the retirement of 2,500 freight cars in 1940 and increased demands on the road caused by the defense program made the purchases necessary.

The court authorized the railway to seek Interstate Commerce Commission approval for issuance of equipment trust certificates to finance 75 per cent of the purchases, the other 25 per cent to be paid in cash.

The railway said the new passenger equipment was tentatively planned for service between Chicago and Wisconsin points and possibly some points in southern Minnesota.

Your Income Tax in a Nutshell

WHO MUST FILE A RETURN? Every single person having a gross income of $800 or more; every married person, not living with husband or wife, and having a gross income of $800 or more; and married persons living with husband or wife, who have an aggregate gross income of $2,000 or more.

WHEN MUST RETURNS BE FILED? For the calendar year, on or before March 15, 1941. For the fiscal year, on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year.

WHERE AND WITH WHOM MUST INCOME TAX RETURNS BE FILED? In the internal revenue district in which the person lives or has his chief place of business, and with the collector of internal revenue.

HOW DOES ONE MAKE OUT HIS INCOME TAX RETURN? By following the detailed instructions given on Forms 1040-A and 1040, the income tax blanks.

WHAT IS THE TAX RATE? A normal tax of 4 per cent on the amount of the net income, arrived at by deducting legal exemptions and credits from the gross income; a surtax on the surtax net income in excess of $4,000; and a defense tax of 10 per cent of the combined normal tax and surtax.

Your Income Tax

The financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor will carry a series of articles containing information of interest to persons required to pay Federal income taxes. Returns for the calendar year 1940 are required to be filed not later than March 15, 1941. There are 31 articles. The first appears below.

No. 1

Gross Income Determines Liability

There are two arresting facts in the 1940 income tax law. First, the basis for determining liability for a return has been changed from net income to gross income. Second, the exemptions have been lowered from $1,000 to $800 for a single person, and from $2,500 to $2,000 for a married person or head of a family.

Every citizen or resident of the United States must file an income tax return, if single, or not living with husband or wife, and his or her gross income is $800; or if married, and his or her gross income is $2,000; or if their aggregate gross income equals or exceeds $2,000. It matters not what the net income of such persons may be, or if the return, by reason of allowable deductions, the personal exemption, or credit for dependents is nontaxable, the gross income of all such persons must be reported to the Government.

G. M. to Build Big Airplane Engine Plant in Illinois

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation, confirming earlier unofficial reports, announced that it would construct a $31,000,000 airplane engine plant at Melrose Park, Ill., Chicago suburb, to meet a national defense contract.

Harlow W. Curtice, President of Buick division of General Motors, said the factory would have a floor space of 1,000,000 square feet and would be capable of producing 500 motors a month. Ten thousand workers will be employed on an estimated annual pay roll of $17,000,000 when the factory reaches full operation, Mr. Curtice said.

General Motors has received a $94,000,000 contract to turn out 1,200-horsepower, double-row, air-cooled radial type Pratt and Whitney engines and spare parts. Approximately 200 supervisory employees from the Buick plant at Flint will be transferred to the Melrose Park factory, Mr. Curtice said.

While General Motors gave no explanation, it was believed that the Illinois site was chosen for the plant because Flint might not be able to provide the necessary labor. Auto factories in Flint are now busy with big defense contracts.

Rail Pay Raises In Effect March 1

CHICAGO (AP)—Pay raises totaling $569,000 annually will be given to employees of the Illinois Central and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads when the railroad carrier industry wage order goes into effect March 1, Thomas O'Malley of the U. S. Department of Labor announced.

The wage order, affecting low-paid employees, such as track workers, red caps and dining car waiters, will fix a minimum rate of 36 cents an hour for employees of trunk lines and 33 cents an hour for short lines. It will raise the wages of 70,000 employees approximately $7,000,000 yearly, O'Malley said.

Illinois Central employees, Mr. O'Malley said, would receive an increase of $443,000 and Rock Island employees $126,000.

U. S. Issue Heavily Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that Thursday's offering of $600,000,000 of ¾ per cent defense notes had been oversubscribed by $2,750,000,000.

This indicated, officials said, that purchases would be allotted on the basis of about 23 per cent.

Sun Oil Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sun Oil Co. reported for 1940 net income of $7,969,068, equal to $3.03 a common share, compared with $6,959,677, or $2.74 a share, in 1939.

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January 27, 1941.

Manufacturers Deliveries Seen Over 100 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said that industry's deliveries on defense contracts "are above 100 per cent."

The N. A. M.'s report was based on a survey of manufacturers throughout the nation with defense contracts, conducted during January by its committee on national defense under the chairmanship of W. P. Witherow, President of the Blaw-Knox Co.

Special Efforts

On 93 per cent of all contracts, the survey indicated, industry will meet or beat specified delivery dates. On 25 per cent the Government has asked for earlier delivery dates than contracts originally specified. In these cases, said the N. A. M., "industry is making special efforts so that total advance deliveries will greatly exceed the few delayed deliveries."

"Although all but 7 per cent of contracts will be filled on time, 67 per cent of the companies studied reported delays," said the survey.

"The most common delay cited by the manufacturers was Government delay, including inspection techniques, changes of specifications and delays in providing specifications.

"Forty per cent of the companies reporting hours worked said they were operating their plants 120 or more hours per week."

The survey disclosed that 80 per cent of the companies engaged in defense production were operating more than one shift per day, several operating parts of their plants as much as 160 to 168 hours per week.

Skilled Labor Shortage

Shortage of skilled labor was reported by 45 per cent of the companies returning the association's questionnaire and 93 per cent said they were training workers for new jobs or for advancement from present jobs to meet defense needs.

It was estimated by 76 per cent of companies reporting that the capacities of their industries were "sufficient to meet United States defense, English needs and normal requirements."

"American industry can be depended upon to deliver the goods," was the comment of Mr. Witherow on the survey's results.

Lumber Consumption In 1940 Tops 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department's lumber survey committee estimated that 29,160,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed in the United States in 1940 compared with 26,427,000,000 feet in 1939.

The figures appeared in an analysis of trends in the last quarter of the year when consumption was 7,936,000,000 feet compared with 7,855,000,000 feet for the third quarter.

The committee pointed out that this was in contrast with an average 10 per cent seasonal decline between the third and fourth quarters. The increase, the committee said, "was due largely to lumber demand for national fefense needs, particularly for defense housing and for boxes and crating."

Southern Pacific Income Up Sharply in December

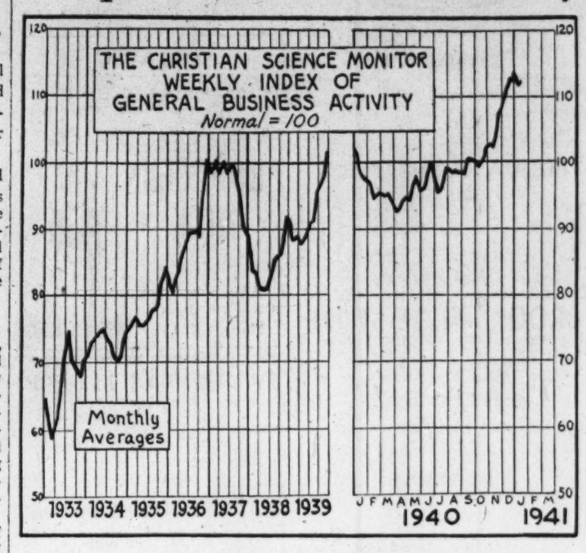
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Southern Pacific Company reported its net railway operating income rose again in December, after the November net before fixed charges had reached the highest figure for that month in a dozen years.

December net from operations was $4,408,013, compared with November's $4,357,000. The final 1940 month was $1,817,441 higher than December, 1939.

Operations for 1940 produced $32,465,859 net railway operating income, an increase of $4,037,449 over 1939.

Railway operating revenues for December totaled $21,484,409, up $1,482,916 fom the 1939 month; for the year $231,932,279, up $14,359,390.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Upturn in Business Activity



An upturn was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity in the week ended Jan. 18. The gain partially offset the decline of the previous week carrying the index to 112.0 (prel.) on Jan. 18 from 111.6 on Jan. 11.

Two components of the index advanced during the week; one remained unchanged.

Production of electric power countered a seasonal decline with a further gain during the week. Although output has risen steadily in the past three weeks it has not recovered to the record level of mid-December.

Bank debits outside New York City declined less than usual on the basis of intramonthly activity and the adjusted figure registered a modest advance. The decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings was in line with seasonal expectations and the adjusted index remained unchanged for the week.

The high level of activity is recorded in figures for both industrial output and trade. Steel operations advanced another point to 99 per cent of capacity. Automobile production eased moderately during the week, but estimates for the month indicate the highest level for any January on record.

The textile industry is reflecting the effects of the defense program to a marked degree and activity in both cotton and woolen lines is close to record levels.

With employment and pay rolls at higher levels, consumer buying is on the upgrade and retail sales were reported at the best levels in eleven years.

Wholesale commodity prices were slightly higher in the week ended Jan. 18, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index recorded.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 18.*	Jan. 11.	Jan. 20
Combined index	112.0	111.6	98.0
Bk deb outside NYC	103.5	102.8	90.2
Elec pow production	110.9	110.5	103.0
Misc carloadings	122.5	122.5	95.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market continued on down against last week. Industrials hit the lowest average prices in four or five months, and no group did well except the rails. And trading volume showed no such increase as might indicate a change in the market's trend. It has been running along at around 500,000 shares a day. Saturday's volume dropped to a shade over 200,000 shares.

Nearly everything except business prospects seems to contribute to market bearishness. The large blocks of stocks recently distributed over the counter after market trading hours seem to be hanging in part over the market; some of them didn't do so well, and may have produced what seems like a "technical congestion" in the market, dropping slightly after the distribution to some fractions below the distribution price. It was, in fact, a marvel that the over the counter people could do as well as they did with the enormous blocks they have recently been handling.

The whole story of the recent distributions will be long remembered in the Street, for it may have profound ultimate effects on the general machinery of the securities markets. Also it seems to be a chapter in the story of the flight of big money out of common stocks, and their distribution among smaller holders with a less gloomy outlook on the future of corporation earnings than that of wealthy men and estate trustees.

Earnings Outlook

Earnings news helped the gloom. When Republic Steel came out with the best earnings since 1929, double those of 1939 and on average operations of under 80 per cent (against current operations of practically 100 per cent) the conclusion was that this would become a shining target for the proponents of new tax increases, and also for the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

On the other hand, Westinghouse Electric, which is loaded down with defense business, reported its 1940 fourth quarter below that of 1939, and indications are that the automobile business, despite its enormous current output, will show smaller earnings for 1941 than for 1940, due to the dislocations and narrower profit margins of defense business.

The rails were the bright exception to the general market gloom.

They were all over the tape at slightly rising prices, amounting sometimes to nearly a quarter of the total trading, with activity concentrated particularly in Southern Pacific, Atchison, Central, and Pennsylvania. One explanation was that the current month's net operating income is expected to be the best for any January in 10 years, despite substantially increased maintenance outlays.

On account of their heavy capitalization, the rails are comparatively safe from the excess profits tax, even with the change chiefly talked of for this year—cutting out of the "average earnings" basis, which the rails didn't need to use anyway. On the "invested capital" basis the talk is that the exemption base may be cut down to six per cent but that's still far above what the railroads average to earn on their book value. Even less likely is that the coming tax increases, to be aimed at the "fat cows" or "golden geese" among the corporations, will hit railroad bonds, and so these featured the bond market just as rail equities featured the stock market.

The business indices continue uninterruptedly upward, with or without season adjustment. Automobile output this month of an estimated 525,000 may be the best January on record and the best month in nearly four years. Steel operations are now just a fraction of a point below theoretical 100 per cent of capacity. Lumber activity is booming, for defense construction principally. But none of this helps the stock market, which expects that all the profit possibilities will be drained away to labor in higher wages, to the consumer in controlled prices, and to the government in taxes.

Commodities Steady

Commodities for the most part continued on an even keel. A few strong points developed. Lumber continues to provoke Washington threats. The nonferrous metal situation continues tight, and the government will have to increase the amount in brings in from South America. The confusion in the scrap steel markets has extended to other scrap and secondary metals markets, including those of zinc and aluminum, where secondary metal prices have in many cases actually topped the prices of the primary metal from the primary producers. Wool tops continue strong as the defense program continues to eat into domestic supplies before the foreign supplies can reach here.

The week's Treasury offering of $600,000,000 of three-year ¾ per cent notes was, by customary measurements, a failure. Despite the sweetening of the offering by the shorter maturity (a month ago the Treasury sold five-year ¾'s) the issue was over-subscribed only about three times, which is the smallest subscription in several years, and allotments were correspondingly larger.

The lack of popularity was not due so much to the recent decline in long bonds, or to the taxability of the new issue, as to the general expectation that the Treasury will have a large amount of financing to do in the next few months (defense outlays are now running round $600,000,000 a month) and to the Treasury talk about finding some method for distributing its securities to the man in the street instead of the institutions in the Street. Initial trading saw the new notes selling at only between one-eighth and one-sixteenth point premium.

Action of the SEC on the Morgan trusteeship was taken as a typical SEC abuse of its discretionary powers in the matter of time. A joker inserted in the Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act of 1940 forbade corporate trusteeships if underwriter and trustee were "directly or indirectly" under common control. Insiders assumed at the time that this was aimed at the Morgan interests, and sure enough when the offering was ready the SEC held up the question of whether underwriters, Morgan Stanley & Company, were not "directly or indirectly" under the common control with J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc. But having had this question on the fire for a year or more, the Commission couldn't decide. Meantime the issue had to go out, so J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., gave up the trusteeship and the Commission got its way by indirection. By contrast the Commission is in a terrible hurry to get its hearings under way on the competitive bidding issue, though its own employees were given nearly nine months to make their study of it.

With new taxes, and a possible German attack on Britain, hanging over it, the stock market gives no real sign of strength, and its technical action shows no sign of reversing the recent downtrend.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week advanced 1 point to 99 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Pressure for deliveries on the part of consumers is becoming more severe," continues the report, "while producers in turn exert more pressure to confine buying to actual needs in sight. The latter are ever more strict in rationing steel. The bulk of time of sales offices is devoted to attending complaints of consumers on belated or postponed deliveries.

Big Defense Orders

"What complicates orderly shipments on civilian needs is the increasing volume of defense orders accompanied by priority certificates issued by Washington. More frequently are producers unable to meet delivery promises, both as to dates and quantities, though they remain confident that in the long run the situation will resolve itself satisfactorily.

"Adding to the intensity of business is the natural trend at this time of year for customers to build up inventories, which is the opposite of a month ago. Mills are by now generally sold up through April. They admit that much business now being placed on books may be so-called speculative business, though it seems that by far the major share will prove purely legitimate coverage. What had seemed speculative orders in late 1940 proved finally to have been thoroughly warranted.

"Producers warn that much business now being placed on the books is subject to priorities, and deliveries on dates and amounts specified are not guaranteed. Some sense that possible bottlenecks have been passed along from raw material departments to the more finished stages such as rolling mills, raw material production having acquitted itself admirably.

"Tendency is to take orders only from adjacent customers, mills refusing more and more to absorb freights. Often consumers are willing to pay freights from distant mills. In some cases makers of plain steel are aided by interruptions in fabricating operations such as strikes or lack of supply of some essential part which retards entire fabricating operations at affected plants. In such cases plain steelmakers can divert tonnages to smooth-running plants.

High Sales Volume

"Sales volume generally holds to high levels of recent months, with orders exceeding production because of the tendency to get places on books far ahead.

"Prices of finished steel receive but minor consideration alongside desire to be supplied. A marked exception in market firmness generally are concrete reinforcing bars which have sold at 1.90 cents as against accepted prices of 2.05 and 2.15 cents, rail and billet bars, respectively, concessions usually being made on WPA work."

Operation gains were attained in three districts: Pittsburgh, up ½ point to 96, Buffalo, up 2½ points to 93 and Cincinnati, up 1½ points to 90. Declines took place at Chicago, by 1½ points to 97, and at Cleveland, down 5 points to 84. The following areas were unchanged: Eastern Pennsylvania at 96, Wheeling, Birmingham and New England at 100, St. Louis at 87½, Detroit at 95 and Youngstown at 96.

Because of further mild declines in steel scrap prices, two of Steel's composites are lower. Steelworks scrap was off 8 cents at $20.42 and iron and steel dropped 9 cents to $38.24. Finished steel was unchanged at $56.60. Scrap markets are steadier, with only a few minor adjustments downward. Some districts report largest sales in months.

English Bank Cuts Government Holdings

LONDON (AP)—Further lightening of government security holdings of the Bank of England was disclosed by its weekly statement. For the week ended Jan. 22 the bank disposed of £9,330,000 in government obligations, reducing the total to £142,983,000 compared with £224,853,000 at the start of the year.

Circulation dropped to £598,426,000, roughly comparable to the total for the week ended Dec. 5. An additional £4,525,000 was placed in reserve and gold holdings were increased by £108,000.

Accumulation of £20,520,000 in public deposits during the week was more than offset by a drop in private deposits and the proportion of reserve to liabilities advanced to 17.8 per cent.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 598,426, decrease 4,417; bullion 1,111, increase 108; reserves 32,685, increase 4,525, public deposits 35,309, increase 20,520; private deposits 147,665, decrease 25,845; government securities 142,983, decrease 9,330; other securities 25,255, decrease 502. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 17.8 per cent compared with 14.9 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Heads Auto Dealers

L. C. Gargile

Elected President of the National Automobile Dealers Association at the recent annual convention. He succeeds Stanley H. Horner.

Stocks of Grain On Farms on Jan. 1 Reported by U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that stocks of grain on farms Jan. 1 were:

Corn (for grain), 1,810,218,000 bushels, or 83.2 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 1,914,184,000 bushels, or 81.7 per cent of the previous year's crop a year ago; and an average of 1,396,160,000 bushels, or 69.9 per cent of the previous crops in the 10 years 1930-39.

Wheat, 283,882,000 bushels, or 34.8 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 234,514,000 bushels, or 31.2 per cent of the previous year's crop a year ago; and an average of 219,065,000 bushels, and 28.9 per cent in the 10 years 1930-39.

Oats, 792,019,000 bushels, or 64.1 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 593,865,000 bushels and 63.5 per cent a year ago; and an average of 625,975,000 bushels and 61.4 per cent in the 10 years 1930-39.

Meanwhile, the Commodity Credit Corporation reported that it had made loans to growers on 9,498,585 bushels of 1940 corn through Jan. 4. These loans totaled $5,784,141.

Corn loans by major producing states included:

Illinois, 3,342,530 bushels and $2,038,897; Indiana, 251,731 and $153,552; Iowa, 4,051,961 and $2,471,676; Minnesota, 622,201 and $376,625; Missouri, 466,077 and $283,864; Nebraska, 544,676 and $331,200.

Big Increase in U. S. Capacity to Produce 100-Octane Gasoline

NEW YORK (AP)—A tremendous increase in the United States' capacity to produce 100-octane gasoline—the super aviation fuel—was reported by the American Petroleum Institute.

It said American refineries by March 1 would have a capacity of 550,000,000 gallons a year of the 100-octane fuel and that this capacity could be doubled within 12 or 14 months more through the expenditure of $30,000,000 in new plants.

Six years ago, 100-octane gas was a laboratory curiosity costing $30 a gallon. Production was slow in getting under way and accurate statistics were not gathered on plant operations.

The Institute estimated, however, that in 1937, 7,000,000 gallons of the gasoline was produced. This output reached 20,000,000 gallons in 1938 and 100,000,000 in 1939, probably quadrupling in 1940.

At its 1941 production level, four times as much 100-octane gasoline can be produced as was the total demand for all types of aviation gasoline in 1939.

Oil Tanker Charter Rates Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission said chartering rates on oil tankers had decreased substantially in recent weeks and predicted rates would not go as high in the next few months as they were in December.

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Electric Bulb Trade Facing Monopoly Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government is taking action to break up what Attorney General Jackson charged was a monopoly in the electric light bulb industry.

He announced the Government would file suits in the Federal Court at Trenton, N. J., against a dozen firms accused by the Justice Department's anti-trust division of restraining competition unlawfully. The suits would ask the court to cancel patent licensing agreements which the division said made it possible for the corporations to fix prices, control the business of independent manufacturers and restrict production.

The anti-trust division contended that the General Electric Company and the Corning Glass Works monopolized the manufacture and sale of glass bulbs and had "monopolistic control" over frosted glass bulbs.

It added that patent licensing agreements gave General Electric and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company control of 90 per cent of such incandescent lamps made and sold in the United States, permitted them to fix resale prices and to suppress competition by independents.

Howard A. Couse, counsel for General Electric's lamp department, commented in reply that "electric lamp prices are now the lowest in history" and added:

"About 15 years ago the Government sued the General Electric and Westinghouse, alleging violations of the anti-trust laws. But the United States Supreme Court, by a unanimous decision, dismissed the case, finding no illegality."

Mr. Jackson said firms accused with General Electric, Westinghouse, and Corning were the American Blank Company, Corning, N. Y.; International General Electric Company, Inc., New York; Empire Machine Company, Portland, Maine; N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Curacao, Dutch Guiana and New York; Consolidated Electric Lamp Company, Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Salem, Mass.; Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation, Owensboro, Ky.; Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, Chicago, and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark, N. J.

Federal Spending In '41 Fiscal Year Hits $6,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year passed $6,000,000,000 today under the impetus of defense expenditures.

Although the figure of $6,034,999,222 reported by the Treasury today was not half of the $13,202,370,970 budgeted for the year ending June 30, it indicated the pace of spending was picking up rapidly after a slow start last summer.

Defense accounted for $2,164,527,365 of the total, and was nearly equal to the $2,844,033,352 deficit incurred since last July 1. After making allowances for differences in bookkeeping in the two years, the spending figure was more than $1,000,000,000 in excess of the amount spent in the similar period of the preceding year.

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FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2981 610 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS and FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3111

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

January Sale of Bedding

Featuring outstanding savings on Pequot, Lady Pepperell, Wamsutta and other fine makes of sheets and casings. Also special savings on quality blankets, spreads and comforters.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Certainty of Excellence in Brilliancy, Color and Perfection is enjoyed by possessors of Diamonds sold by us

CARTER BROTHERS CO.
JEWELERS Portland, Maine

Pamilla Nontarnish Chests and Rolls for Silverware
J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Write or call for folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NoMend's "Famous 5"
In five variations of leg-proportioning! To give you the most perfect stocking-fit you've ever known!

HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1620

DOVER

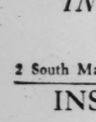
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
Free Delivery
MEATS and VEGETABLES

PEOPLE'S MARKET
Tel. 480 487 Central Ave.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT
We Deliver

DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream.
Made from the best cream obtainable
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

E. Anton Furniture, Inc.



30 Third St. Tel. 856
Everything in the latest designs. A complete home-furnishing establishment, Antiques. Lowest prices.
EASY TERMS

J. P. KEENAN
352 Central Ave. Tel. 870
Westinghouse Appliances
Electric Equipment

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COME SEE OUR FINE NEW LOCATION
1128 ELM STREET
Will make you think you are shopping in New York or Boston and we guarantee as fine an assortment.
MANCHESTER PAINT AND WALLPAPER CO.

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF

Roasts and Steaks that bring the remark "Best Ever!"
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
296 Phones 4567 815 Chestnut St.

JANUARY CLEARANCE
of
Furs of Distinction
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 Willow St.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN
The Store for Men
836 Elm Street

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND FINE STREETS
Phone 6880

DYER and CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

Something NEW for you
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
452
PHONE or
453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
50 Hanover Street 112 Massabesic Street

Spring Painting
Wall Papering and Decorating. Estimates gladly given—phone 4291R.
ERIC H. ANDERSON
482 Reservoir Ave.

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers

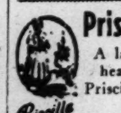
The Freshness of Spring is yours now in Fresh Lovely Flowers
Phone 4530-W
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
14 BROOK STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

NASHUA



Priscilla Tea Room
A large variety of fancy heart boxes filled with Priscilla sweets suitable for gifts
RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main St. Tel. 272

AVARD'S
Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Now On
"FOR LAD and DAD"
161 Main St. Tel. 64

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE TEL. 1068

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware. Paints, Oils, Glass Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

PROVIDENCE

Full Line of Meats and Groceries
MONARCH FOODS
BERT F. TURNER
Market
1858 Broad Street Edgewood, R. I.
Tel. HO 1155

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0650

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Christmas Cards—Printing
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
AMOCO
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

SALE!
Lady Pepperell Sheets!
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 61212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

ROANOKE

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7720 317 1st Street, S. E.

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Make **Robinson's** *your*
Headquarters for Hosiery
All your favourite brands
All your favourite shades
PHONE 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

English Dinnerware

Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Haggreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager, Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Miss Puritan Says Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharine's	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Caruga	Cargill

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses
Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY. 7463

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street West

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerwares and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radio, Vacuum Cleaners, and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West FL. 2370—2379

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Carlton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3628.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY. Tel. Palmers Green 4477. 5 Aldermans Hill, London N. 13. Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6, Mercier Road—Furnished or unfurnished flats, modern conveniences, garden; very nice locality. Apply Victoria 3306.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, all raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, 5 Chepstow Crescent, W. 11—Small furnished house, sittingroom, diningroom, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, scullery. Bechstein grand; near church and tube; would let half house if desired.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St., London, E. C. 3, Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.inst.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

ROOMS TO LET

S. W. LONDON, 10 minutes Kensington High St.; 2 large furnished rooms £58 p. a. inclusive electricity and hot and cold water laid on; own gas meter; use of garden; occasional meals, daily hot baths and use of telephone by arrangement; suitable for two persons. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house, board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI 2634.

LONDON Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty-Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150, 49 York Street, W. 1.

TAILORING

AYRART & DALE TAILORS Naval, Military and Civil
for the very best at moderate prices.
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TYPEWRITING

D. E PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

The House of **Charles H. Baber** LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you
Mrs. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S.W.1.
'Phone SLOane 6580
Individual styles a speciality

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead

BOWEN & MALLON
(Established 1905)
REMOVALS and STORAGE
FURNITURE RENOVATED
Estimates given on application
185-189 Finchley Road,
N. W. 3. Phone MAI: 0071

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
6 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 6184
28 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0653

Warne's Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster

LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING *Days* STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE BRAY

Switzers HAIRDRESSING
SWITZERS offer a service unexcelled in Dublin for skill and artistry. Eugene Permanent Waving a speciality.
Merely standard charges
SWITZER & CO., Ltd.
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
188 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars — All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $ ..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Where Would You Find—

1. Fort Wetherill?
2. The Mid-Hudson Bridge?
3. Rizal Day celebrated as a public holiday?
4. Big Cypress Swamp?
5. The Strait of Malacca?
6. The college which President James Monroe attended?
7. Bengasi?
8. Mount Sunlight?
9. The four states which bound Wisconsin?
10. A granadilla?

(Answers appear on this page)

Vocations

Saving the Movers' Time

Moving operations should be planned ahead of time, for the reason that movers are paid on an hourly basis.

Southern California has a group of men and women who make it a business to save time when the movers arrive.

When a family decides to move from one location to another, no matter how great or short the distance may be, and they desire to reduce the time cost of the moving van and the men who operate it, these time-saving people are called in.

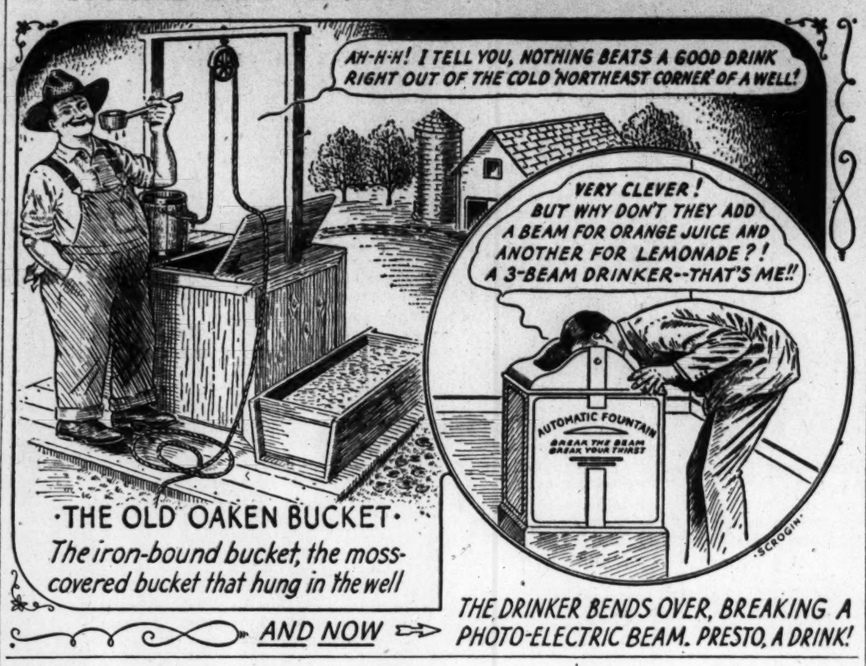
They make a rough layout, in duplicate, of every room before a single piece of furniture is moved. The layouts are made on various sheets of colored cardboard. The living room may be assigned a red card, the dining room a yellow card, and so on. Every article, in each room, is shown on these cards, and has attached to it a colored tag to correspond to the colored room tag.

When the moving crew arrives it is handed the cards and told to place each article in the new location just where it was found at the point of departure. This procedure is followed in moving household goods as well as furniture moved in the business districts.

This card-and-tag system is a help to the men when making an estimate on the cost of moving, for it obviates all guess work. It also serves as an inventory when the moving has been completed.

Professional packing is also one of the duties of the people who precede the arrival of the movers. They know best how to pack books, china, paintings and wearing apparel. When the movers arrive they find the pictures stacked with old newspapers between them; the curtains and drapes are rolled on cardboard tubes. All desk and bureau drawers are emptied of their contents and packed in properly labeled cartons, with nothing but light clothing packed in locked drawers; carpets and rugs are stacked in rolls. Lamps are never packed and innerspring mattresses are never rolled. For easier handling, small articles are packed in barrels, and each article is listed as it goes into the barrel. This list is pasted on the outside of each container.—J. W. H., Burbank, Calif.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!


AH-H-H! I TELL YOU, NOTHING BEATS A GOOD DRINK RIGHT OUT OF THE COLD NORTHEAST CORNER OF A WELL!
VERY CLEVER! BUT WHY DON'T THEY ADD A BEAM FOR ORANGE JUICE AND ANOTHER FOR LEMONADE?! A 3-BEAM DRINKER--THAT'S ME!!
AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN
BREAK THE BEAM
BREAK YOUR THIRST
SCROGGIN

·THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET·

The iron-bound bucket, the moss-covered bucket that hung in the well

AND NOW ⇨ THE DRINKER BENDS OVER, BREAKING A PHOTO-ELECTRIC BEAM. PRESTO, A DRINK!

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Automobile Self-Starter Works?

Essentially an electric automobile starter is an electric motor which does the work previously accomplished by hand-cranking. Now, electric motors are counterparts of electric generators. One might reasonably suppose, then, that to make a starting motor it would be necessary only to use an ordinary car generator and reverse its functions.

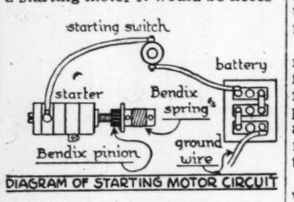


DIAGRAM OF STARTING MOTOR CIRCUIT

However, the conditions under which the starter must work are vastly different from the demands on a generator. The generator need only see to it that it commences to supply current at a comparatively slow car speed, and that its output of electricity does not exceed a safe limit no matter how high the speed at which it revolves.

The starting motor, on the other hand, must develop a very high rotational force to overcome the inertia of the motionless engine. Then, too, the load is in the form of an intermittent rather than a steady resistance to the driving effort of the starting motor, due to the alternate compression and expansion in the cylinders.

To keep the starting unit small and light, a high-speed motor and a high gear ratio are employed to obtain the needed power. In most cases, the speed reduction is effected by utilizing the flywheel as the driven gear.

In starting motors using the Bendix drive, the end of the armature shaft has a threaded portion on which the drive pinion moves. The pinion is weighted on one side. Because of its inertia, it will not rotate immediately as fast as the shaft, but will run forward on the threads to engage the teeth on the flywheel.

When the motor begins firing and running under its own power, the flywheel drives the Bendix pinion faster than the shaft. This turns the pinion backward on the threads and thus moves it away from the flywheel, causing it to demesh automatically.

The centrifugal effect of being weighted on one side keeps the pinion in the demeshed position until the starting switch is opened and the starting motor shaft ceases to revolve.—W. P. Keasbey.

"Good Old Days"

In 1830 a man would spend almost seven hours plowing an acre of wheat land with a two-horse plow; a tractor-drawn plow does the job in less than an hour.

Two Million Plants

The New York Botanical Garden has added the two millionth specimen to its collection of dried plants.

A Verse for Today . . .

And there shall be no more utter destruction; but Jerusalem shall be safely inhabited.—ZECH. 14:11.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A U. S. Army fort 2 miles from Newport, R. I.
2. A suspension bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie; completed 1930.
3. In the Philippines, December 30.
4. Southern Florida.
5. A channel between the Malay peninsula and Sumatra.
6. William and Mary; he left college, joined the Revolutionary forces under General Washington, and fought at Trenton, N. J., Harlem Heights, New York City, White Plains, N. Y., and Monmouth, N. J.
7. A port on the Mediterranean and one of the largest cities in Libya.
8. Alaska; 14,060 feet.
9. Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota.
10. The edible sweet-acid fruit of the passion-flower found in tropical America.

Compulsory Detour

Because the Grand Canyon is in the way, ranchmen in Toroweap Valley, Arizona, must travel more than 500 miles to reach the county seat, Kingman, Arizona, less than 100 miles off by airline.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bergonzoli, Gen. Annibale (än-nē'-bä-lā bĕr'-gōn-dzō'-lē)—Italian commander in the Libyan campaign.

Estrada, Gen. Enrique (ān-rē'-kā ās-trä'-thā) — New General Manager of Mexico's government-owned railways.

Gazala (gä'-dzä-lä)—Italian air base in Libya, taken by the British.

Le Roch, Louis (lwē lē rôk) —French Consul from the Vichy government to Manila, P. I.

Rangell, Jukka (yōōk'-kä räng'-gĕl) — New Premier of Finland.

Selassie, Haile (hī'-lē sĕ-läs'-ē) — Exiled Emperor of Ethiopia.

Thailand (tī'-länd)—Siam.

Williquet, Gaston (gàs-tôn' vē'-lō'-kĕ') — Appointed by General de Gaulle as representative of Free France in the Philippines.

Yanagawa, Lieut. Gen. Heisuke (hä-sōō-kĕ yä-nä-gä-wä —even accent)—Japan's Minister of Justice.

Yoshizawa, Kenkichi (kĕn-kī-chī yō-shī-zä-wä — even accent)—Head of a Japanese delegation to the Netherlands East Indies.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Addis Ababa (ăd'ĭs ä'bä-bä; native, ä'-wä-wä)—Capital of Ethiopia.

Catania (kä-tä'-nyä)—Main German air base in the Mediterranean, located on the island of Sicily.

Eritrea (ĕr'-ē-trā'-ä)—Italian colony adjoining Ethiopia.

Giarabub (jä'-rä-bōōb')—An oasis in the Libyan desert.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ėhair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

TALENT without energy is like a steam engine without steam, and if you care not about it you will soon become incapable of labour, though filled with the wisdom of the ages.—SIR RONALD ROSS

Monitor Camera Club from Vincent S. Barker, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

'Well—How Do I Look?'

A determined-looking member of the canine backfield flaunts a newly acquired outfit

So You Know the American Theater?

1. Who wrote "The Time of Your Life"?
2. Who was Edwin Forrest?
3. Name three plays by Maxwell Anderson.
4. Was Augustin Daly, an actor, playwright, or manager?
5. What famous actor organized the well-known "Players' Club"?
6. Name two American women playwrights.
7. Who is the British-born actress who played the role of Susan in "Susan and God" on Broadway?
8. Name at least three contemporary Broadway producers.
9. When was "The Prince of Parthia" presented on the American stage?
10. Is Norman Bel Geddes a playwright, actor, or designer?

Answers

1. William Saroyan. 2. Great American actor, born in 1806. 3. "Elizabeth, the Queen," "Wingless Victory," "Winterset," "High Tor" and "Key Largo." 4. Manager. 5. Edwin Booth. 6. Rachel Crothers, Susan Glaspell, and Zoe Akins. 7. Gertrude Lawrence. 8. Arthur Hopkins, Al Woods, John Golden, Sam Harris, William Brady, the Shuberts. 9. In the eighteenth century. 10. Designer.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Daily Bread Movement

Los Angeles

An employee of a local restaurant had observed the many shy and penniless men and women that came asking for food. Despite his own small salary the restaurant worker gave the matter some thought and discussed the problem with a friend who owned a near-by bakery shop. He asked this friend if he would care to cooperate by donating bread to these needy people. The baker agreed not only to share in the plan but insisted on paying half of the expenses.

Together the restaurant worker and the bakery owner worked out a well displayed placard that announces:

Free bread for the asking, to anyone while the daily supply lasts.

At the bottom of the announcement, the name of the sponsor is given as "The Daily Bread Movement."

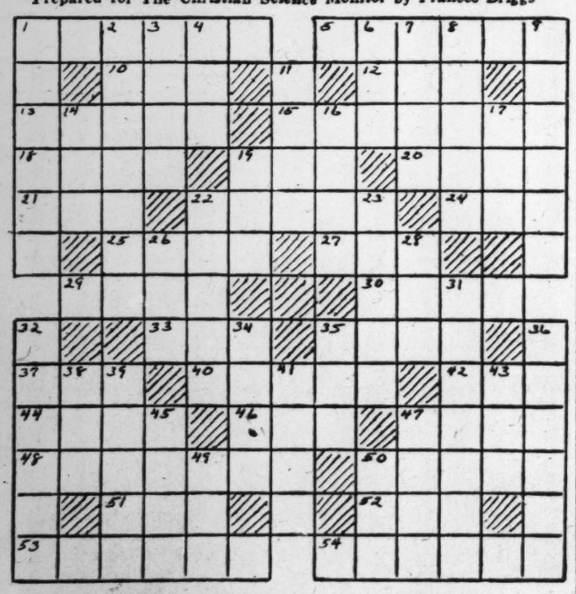
Party Fun

Newspaper Race

From two to four persons—depending on the size of the room—may enter this novel race. Each participant is given a sheet of paper or part of a newspaper about 6 by 14 inches long—one for each foot. The player places one paper down in front of him and steps on it with his right foot. He then places the other for his left foot. In order to step forward he has to raise his right foot, balance on the left and move one piece of paper forward. This action is repeated for each foot until the player reaches his goal, which is across the room, and the one who gets there first wins the prize. If a player steps off the paper or touches his hands to the floor he is out of the race.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What cloth is so called because it was first imported from Calicut, India?
5—Plunkett is a character in what opera?
10—What is a coarse fabric woven in Arabia, Syria, etc.?
12—What is a food eaten by native Hawaiians?
13—Who was a Russian Soviet leader?
15—Who is hero of a play by Euripides?
18—A spider has 8 what?
19—What poet was born at Boston, Mass.?
20—What is another name for the Orient?
21—What is an extension at right angles to length of a main building?
22—No man is a hero to whom?
24—Born.
25—Long narrative poem.
27—What is an important ingredient in sealing wax?
29—Novice is what?
30—Four-leaf clover is said to bring good what?
33—What is a tiny mythological being?
35—What is a small short-billed North American rail?
37—High mountain is what?
40—What is a poetical name for Scotland?
42—What is the common European gull?
44—A bibliognost would be versed in knowledge about what (sing.)?
46—What is an indefinitely long period of time?
47—Without distinction
48—In Arthurian legend, what knight was a steward of King Arthur?
50—French dressing is used on what?
51—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
52—What is name of an artificial language?
53—What cotton fabric resembles satin?
54—What do you call a native of Brittany?

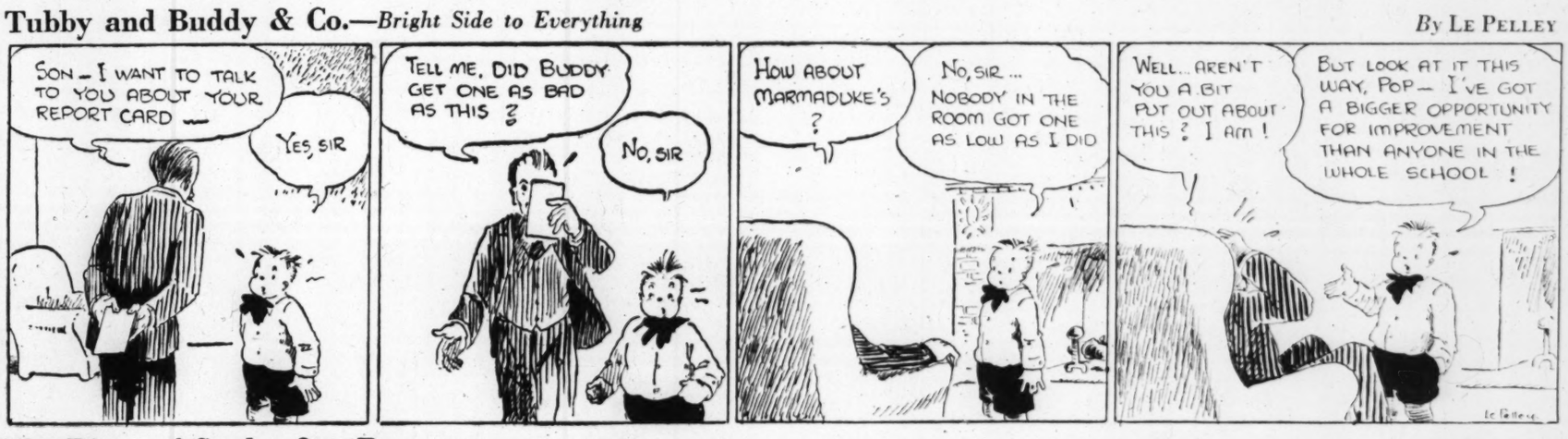
Down

1—What was middle name of William Bryant?
2—What American airport is named after an astronomer?
3—What bird was venerated by ancient Egyptians?
4—What is a vessel for holding liquids?
5—What animal is associated with Tarzan?
7—A popular flower.
8—One gigantic in size or power is called what?
9—Who was author of "Pride and Prejudice"?
11—Product from sheep.
14—Sea lamprey is what?
16—What is danced by Scottish Highlanders?
17—What is an adjective and noun suffix?
19—What is heavy felt half boot worn in winter by loggers?
23—Who is shipwrecked lady in "Twelfth Night"?
23—What is claw of a bird of prey?
26—What prefix denotes "previous"?
28—Inferior dog is called what?
31—Where did King Arthur have his palace and court?
32—Aesop was a narrator of what?
34—What is a leaping insect?
35—What prefix means "with"?
36—Where was Greta Garbo born?
38—What is a river of Chile?
39—What is a young turkey called?
41—What is a compact roll of cloth?
43—Epoch.
45—What is joint in middle part of the leg?
47—Formed.
48—Enemy.
50—What is a baronet's title?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bright Side to Everything*

By LE PELLEY


SON—I WANT TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR REPORT CARD —
YES, SIR
TELL ME, DID BUDDY GET ONE AS BAD AS THIS ?
NO, SIR
HOW ABOUT MARMADUKE'S ?
NO, SIR ... NOBODY IN THE ROOM GOT ONE AS LOW AS I DID
WELL... AREN'T YOU A BIT PUT OUT ABOUT THIS ? I Am !
BUT LOOK AT IT THIS WAY, POP— I'VE GOT A BIGGER OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT THAN ANYONE IN THE WHOLE SCHOOL !

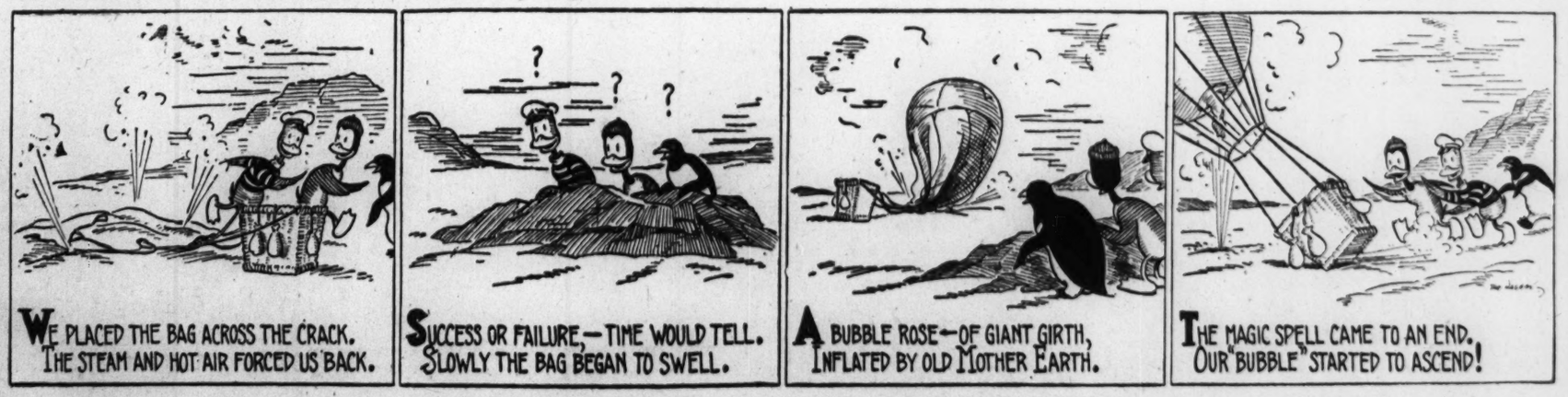
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Ready, Let's Go*

By RODGERS

Ol' Togo told me his master was going to take him out to the boarding kennels this afternoon, so I decided to see him off—
"If I knew where you were going to be, I'd come visit you once in a while," I told him—
"Boy! That would be grand!" he wagged. "The only trouble is I don't know what kennel they are going to take me to—"
In that case, suppose I slip into the back of the car and ride out to the kennels with you," I suggested—
And so, I did—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hold Everything!*

By THE HAGERS


WE PLACED THE BAG ACROSS THE CRACK. THE STEAM AND HOT AIR FORCED US BACK.
SUCCESS OR FAILURE,—TIME WOULD TELL. SLOWLY THE BAG BEGAN TO SWELL.
A BUBBLE ROSE—OF GIANT GIRTH, INFLATED BY OLD MOTHER EARTH.
THE MAGIC SPELL CAME TO AN END. OUR "BUBBLE" STARTED TO ASCEND!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Answers From an Envoy

The newspapers present the demand of Senators Nye and Wheeler for a statement of peace aims as a tactical move against the lend-lease bill. It is assumed that the Senators do not expect that all the nations now at war will provide either a full statement of their reasons for going to war or a blueprint of the kind of peace they hope to see. There is value in a sincere effort to define as clearly as possible future peace purposes—if it be first recognized that peace must be won.

Most Americans would agree with this statement of the situation:

> The only reason why peace cannot be made tomorrow is that the German Government have as yet given no evidence whatever of their readiness to repair the damage they have wrought upon their weaker neighbors, or of their capacity to convince the world that any pledge they may subscribe to is worth as much as the paper on which it may be written.

If the isolationist Senators really want a statement of the British war aims in fairly definite terms they could find it in the same speech, by the member of the British War Cabinet who has just come as Ambassador to the United States:

> We must insist upon the restoration of liberty to small nations that Germany has cruelly deprived of it, and, profiting I hope by experience of the past, we shall do our utmost to secure Europe from a repetition of this disaster. We seek nothing for ourselves. We have said publicly that if we could once again feel security that a German Government would respect its undertakings and honestly co-operate in trying to build, instead of destroy, European peace on terms of live-and-let-live for all nations, we would not seek a vindictive peace or one that would deny to Germany her rightful place among the nations.

When Senator Wheeler recently outlined somewhat similar terms, the Berlin press rejected them. The fundamental difficulty is that the Nazi regime can offer no real basis of security for the nations of Europe—or for those further afield. The reason that nations chiefly interested in a firm peace support, in some degree, Britain's stand against Nazi anarchy is presented in another speech by Viscount Halifax:

> There are things today within our body politic which we need to fight not less intensely, if with other weapons, than we fight the enemy without. But the broad record of the British race stands to be judged on facts that are incontestable. It is the fact that during the nineteenth century, when the power of this country was unchallenged, there was no nation in Europe that felt for that reason insecure, or that did not recognize our power to be an instrument of peace.

Cutting even more incisively into the thinking behind peace talk is another statement by Lord Halifax:

> When we think and speak of peace, what do we really mean? We naturally tend to think of it as something negative—not war—and for that reason to be something worthy of all we can do for its preservation. But just as I can imagine individuals confronted by a situation which Christian men and women would feel was worse than death, so I can imagine circumstances for a nation or for human civilization in which immunity from war could be too dearly purchased.

There in sharpest outline is the question Americans must answer today. We believe they will find, like the new British Ambassador, a religious man who earnestly tried to avoid war, that they cannot afford a Nazi "peace."

A New New York Fair

Out of the top hat of its sophistication, New York City has pulled a rabbit. Or rather, a prize hen this time; for it is announced that, come next September, the city is to have its own county fair, blue ribbon livestock and all, the first since 1897.

A county fair in Manhattan inspires speculation—and fantasy. The last real farm on the Island is reported extinct; from whence will come the prize produce to be judged? One can hardly expect penthouse gardeners to step into the breach and adorn the roofs of skyscrapers with Hubbard squashes. Will, then, the fair go metropolitan, awarding blue ribbons for the handsomest of the new trees on Sixth Avenue, or to the brightest pumpkin of a balloon peddled by a journeying vendor, or to the community Christmas tree that grew the biggest crop of lights last December?

No, the American Institute of the City of New York, fair sponsor, brings us down to earth, or back to the soil, with word that this exhibition will be the genuine article. No glitter, no Coney Island, no World's Fair 1942 about it. Prize pigs and cows submitted by Manhattanites owning farms elsewhere and by others beyond New York County, industrial and commercial achievements, with country fair entertainment, will be the order of the day, 'tis said.

And after all, that will probably draw the largest attendance—and the most satisfying. For New Yorkers were not all born there. Thousands—the estimate is six out of ten in some population groups—came from "up-State," New England, the Southwest, the West. 'Neath many a Fifth-Avenue waistcoat beats a bucolic, and country-fair-loving heart.

Sailors by Mail

All along American coastlines in shipyards once populous with proud vessels the riveters and the hoisting engines are busy again and new hulls are taking shape under the cavernous sheds. This country must build more ships, and what is quite as important, train men to sail them.

Besides Annapolis, Coast Guard and Nautical Training School graduates, there are, of course, thousands of civilians capable of handling sizable vessels, as anyone knows who has visited Marblehead or Newport in regatta week, and many of these men are enrolled in the Coast Guard Naval Reserve, although not yet rated as "navigators." It is, then, gratifying to learn that the Coast Guard Academy is offering correspondence courses in navigation, whereby owners and crews of pleasure craft may study to become sailors by mail.

Most of them consider themselves sailors already, and many must be on familiar terms with that modern improvement on the astrolabe, the sextant. For them, the "ten easy lessons" of the ordinary correspondence course would be a joke. Yet, years ago seaminded youngsters who used to get their nautical lore from Mr. Noah Webster's monumental compendium of information would have hailed such a course with cheers.

It is possible that qualifying landsmen may even be able to enlarge their horizons further; for in the East, Nautical Training School graduates have been called upon to teach navigation in schools for air transport pilots. The ships of the air, it appears, are dependent upon the same calculations that pointed a path for the Flying Cloud and the Golden Hind, upon those same stars that fixed the course of Leif Ericson and Columbus. Thus men who are able to discover where they are going and how to get there are a valuable asset to a nation. It is comforting to be assured that there are going to be many more of them.

Defense Comes First

Automobile makers, by the nature of their ordinary production, have set the pace for much of America's defense production. Similarly they have set an example by calling off for 1941 the National Automobile Show which has been held annually in New York, even through the first World War, for forty years.

This is not to say there should be an arbitrary damping down of all production for civilian activities. Quite the contrary. There is no occasion for laying off workers from everyday pursuits merely out of a feeling that to do so will automatically increase defense production.

The defense production should first be organized, utilizing the unemployed as extensively as possible, and wherever men, materials, or management are needed for those endeavors the military need should positively have first call upon them.

But until these individuals or resources are needed in the manufacture of armaments it is far better that they should be engaged in producing goods for customary consumer needs than that they should be idle. In fact a copious outpouring of staple commodities now while labor is still available builds up a reserve of goods which will help prevent an injurious price rise after defense production with its labor requirements gets fully under way.

This may seem a fine distinction to draw in assessing just how far "business as usual" is valid and where invalid. But on some public understanding of such distinctions rests an effective war-time economy.

One further distinction may be suggested: While it is well for industry to go on producing in ordinary lines until called for defense, it is not too early now for consumers to habituate themselves to economy and simplicity so that they may begin bearing the defense costs, may permit reserves of goods to be built up, and may release industrial capacity as needed for defense.

Where Maine First Was Settled

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Fish Houses Have Stood on the Rocky Shores of Pemaquid, Maine, Since 1605

The Indian Spoke English!

Without benefit of historical fanfare, George Waymouth and his men anchored their ship off the Maine coast on the morning of June 3, 1605. Fifteen years later a band of Pilgrims moored their bark on the wild but unknown New England shore and posterity thereafter gave them full glory for settling the stern and rockbound coast. Waymouth was the first of a line of captains and colonial leaders responsible for bringing permanent settlement to New England. Individually the efforts of many of these men ended in failure, but collectively their efforts provided factors indispensable to the success of the Pilgrims and the men who came after them.

Five months after the Pilgrim Fathers had settled at Plymouth there appeared suddenly before them an Indian sagamore, or chief, named Samoset. Prior to this event the savages had purposely avoided the white men. Like frightened animals they hid in the forest when the Pilgrims approached, but Samoset walked boldly among them and what is more he addressed them in English. Popular history has accepted the fact that he spoke intelligible English and that another Indian whom he introduced subsequently to the colonists also spoke that language, but it does not explain the fact.

Fortunately for the Pilgrims, Englishmen had already made frequent trips to the Maine coast, and living there had made friends with the Indians. Samoset learned his English at Pemaquid, one of the many Maine coast peninsulas between the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers where his tribe lived. Squanto, the other Indian, had learned the language through a series of events closely connected with trading expeditions to that region. This remarkable savage made two round trips to England, the first to Waymouth, returning not only with the rudiments of the language but with a liking for Englishmen. How he helped the Pilgrims plant their crops, and how he taught them where and when to fish are popular facts.

* * *

Although ships of several nations had skirted the New England coast in the sixteenth century and even earlier, the first man to describe that part of Maine which still bears the Indian name of Pemaquid was James Rosier. Rosier accompanied Waymouth who came to trade with the Indians and to discover a place suitable for settlement. This English sea captain on the voyage sighted Cape Cod, explored Monhegan Island, and sailed part way up St. George's River towards the present site of Thomaston. Waymouth and his men were the first Englishmen recorded to have set foot on New England mainland.

Rosier's enthusiastic account of what he saw provided a tremendous stimulant to exploration and settlement in New England. As a result the Plymouth Company under the leadership of Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England, sent Martin Pring and Henry Challons to gather additional information about the Maine coast. In 1607 the company dispatched colonists to make a settlement. These colonists landed at Pemaquid and held the first religious service ever conducted by Englishmen in New England. A few days later they sailed to the Kennebec and settled on the banks of the river not far from the mouth. They placed their huts on the gently shelving shore where the pines grow to the very edge of the sandy beach.

Landing in August and knowing from report something about the New England winter, the colonists labored in a frenzy to secure themselves against weather and savages. They built a church, a storehouse, a fort mounting twelve cannon, and a number of cabins. They found time also to construct a thirty-ton sailing vessel which they called Virginia, and which was the first ship to be launched in New England. A number of difficulties beset them. The winter proved unusually severe; no profitable mines were discovered; their leader, Sir John Gilbert, passed away; administrative differences arose in England; and the men were lonesome for their families which they had not brought with them. Discouraged, the colonists are thought to have returned to England, although a number of older writers contend that some of the members of the Popham settlement moved to the Pemaquid peninsula which was being visited yearly by fishermen and traders.

* * *

Before the Pilgrim Fathers began their memorable voyage much was known about New England. Explorers had mapped and charted the coast. The waters off Monhegan Island and Pemaquid were noted in England as an excellent fishing ground. Business men were figuring already on utilizing the splendid forests of New England for lumber and ships. The Pilgrims even profited by the mistakes of Popham Colony.

It is definitely known that colonists were coming to Pemaquid by 1635 for permanent settlement. Before this, however, a fort had been erected there in 1630. The exact location of this defense is not known. The present tower of stone, called Fort William Henry, that guards the narrow entrance to the old harbor, is a restoration of the western tower of the fort erected in 1692, one of several that were built at various times on that location. During the French and Indian wars, destruction of the fort in 1697 made Pemaquid untenable for a time, but by 1730 the fort was again rebuilt and settlers had returned to the peninsula.

For 100 years the Maine settlements stood as buffers for the Massachusetts colonies against the French and Indians. History has all but forgotten their courageous stand, just as it has lost in obscure records of 300 years ago the names of the many men who laid the foundation for the successful establishment of those colonies.

F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

Much Ado About—Something

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington has been engulfed by a veritable thunderstorm of events this last week and the news landscape is still pretty much drenched. The broad picture will soon stand out more clearly—when the peaks of the truly important begin to rise above the level of the seemingly important. In the meantime there is much from the Nation's Capital which needs to be noted and if you were to ask me to put in a few words—not too few, please—what no one can afford not to know from Washington I would offer the following.

President Roosevelt, aboard the Presidential yacht Potomac as it steamed six miles out into the rain-swept, fog-blanketed Chesapeake Bay to greet the new British Ambassador to the United States, gave Viscount Halifax the most meaningful handclasp in the history of Anglo-American relations.

The President blithely thrust aside all the beautiful canons of diplomatic protocol to be the first to welcome Lord Halifax to his American post. Why, even the Secretary of State isn't supposed to be as friendly and informal as that.

Why did the President to it? Because he wanted to send a message of cheer and salute to the fighting men—and women—of Britain and nothing could do it better than this notable, spontaneous and unconventional act of courtesy and cordiality. Because he wanted to send a message of meaning—not too subtle—to Berlin and Rome and he knew there was no better psychological antidote for a Hitler-Mussolini conference on the Brenner than a Roosevelt-Halifax handshake on the Potomac. Because he wanted by an extraordinary act to symbolize to the democracies and to the dictators that the English-speaking world is today united in an extraordinary way.

He did it.

* * *

We Americans who may think of the new British Ambassador as once an "appeaser," as one who through Munich sought a "negotiated peace" with Hitler, will understand best what was in Lord Halifax's mind by looking within our own minds. At one time Lord Halifax was one of those who sought to halt Hitler by methods "short of war." Today we are seeking to halt Hitler by methods "short of war." Now Lord Halifax is here, is asking only one thing, the fullest and quickest possible mobilization of American industrial strength, and that, in his words, "only if you want to give it."

We do.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, as the opposition's star witness at the House lend-lease hearings contributed immeasurably both to clearing the atmosphere and clarifying the issue. He was an earnest, honest, poised, thoughtful witness. He didn't shout; he wasn't shouted at. He expressed the most unpopular views expressible in America today. He was respectfully heard; he was proudly cheered, but the audience cheered the man, not his views. Everybody felt better.

Colonel Lindbergh clarified the issue because he made it clear that in order to take the position of complete opposition to the lend-lease bill as he does, two premises would have to be accepted by the American people. Those premises are that the United States couldn't help Britain win even if she wanted to, that Hitler is invincible and that in this war of the British against the Nazis, one side is as bad as the other, that a Hitler victory would be as good for the United States as a British victory. Do the American people accept those premises?

They do not.

Exceedingly timely evidence of the status of public opinion on this very point came last week in the two latest reports of the Gallup Poll which show that two voters in every three favor giving aid to Britain even at the risk of war, and that 71 per cent of all the people—the highest throughout his two terms—plus—support the President and what he is doing.

* * *

William C. Bullitt, former American Ambassador to France, in his appearance before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, provided a formal, official and documented exposé to the famous Berlin "White Paper" of some months ago. This intriguing document, based on papers allegedly found in the Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw—what were the Nazis doing there anyway?—charged that the United States really was the one who started the war.

The thesis was—and Berlin produced the "papers" to prove it—that Ambassador Bullitt had gone around egging on Poland, Britain and France to get this war going on the assurance that America would be jumping right in. Colonel Lindbergh and others have said that they believed America's attitude helped bring the war on.

Mr. Bullitt demonstrated through detailed correspondence produced from the files of the State Department and through a letter written by Prime Minister Daladier, that as Ambassador to France and as a trusted confident of the President's he had constantly told French and other European statesmen that they must make their decisions knowing full well that the United States was not going to enter the war.

This is how the Nazi propaganda machine works. It will bear watching.

There is more than meets the eye in the action of the State Department last week to lift the "moral embargo" on airplanes and airplane equipment imposed on Russia when it was crushing Finland to its knees. It is really more a "face-lifting" act than an embargo-lifting act, since what couldn't be bought by the Soviets under the restraint of the "moral embargo" now cannot be bought under the restraint of defense priorities. But more on this later; it's a long story and an interesting one.

Time was when the retirement of a justice from the Supreme Court was a big story. But not these days.

"Britain Under Bombs": A Letter From Susan

(A 13-year-old London girl writes to her aunt in America.)

Dear Auntie:

These days we have several ideas going on in our school—a Red Cross fund, a wool fund for comforts for the Services which are knitted by us, a silver paper collection, and a shrapnel collection. This last to be sent back to somewhere to make more shells for our A. A. men. One girl is trying to collect fourteen pounds of shrapnel to make a shell; she already has three. Good finding to her.

Just after I began this letter we heard two "squeal whistles," so we stopped awhile and prayed.

I'm sorry the ink is so rotten. War time contraption, for there is a lot of water in it. I might add that it's washable ink, so don't cry over this page or any other!

This evening I was down in the High Road just after blackout. Many of the shops have had their windows blown out, but, with their wares all open to the road, they have put up notices saying, "Hitler can break our windows but he can't break our hearts. Keep smiling." I lingered awhile and watched the traffic and people coming home from business. One by one, tiny sparkles of light appeared on the front and rear of cars and bicycles. The busses and trams looked like huge glow-worms plodding along behind the little lights. . . .

* * *

Yesterday I went to see the place where two bombs fell the other night. We knew they were near as the house shook so much. There were craters in the road and a barrier up but I managed to get through. No traffic could possibly get through as the rubble that was once several houses was strewn from one side to the other of the street. There was absolutely nothing left but heaps of stones and planks of wood. In the background I saw two dresses hanging over a chair. Littered over the place were various books. Among them, torn and battered, was a Bible. Looking at the mess, I felt grateful for something that was brought up in Sunday School class about bombs and wreckage—that even if bricks and mortar were strewn over the road, the idea of home could never be destroyed . . . We know we can rebuild and we shall some day have a happier world with more love and desire to help each other than ever before.

* * *

One fine day recently we had a picnic lunch in St. James's Park. Just as I was remarking how few birds there seemed to be and threw down a bit of sandwich, there was a stampede toward it by sparrows and pigeons and one brown duck. The birds were very hungry and at one time I had two pigeons on each hand, plus a sparrow pecking at my sandwiches.

Life at present is just one big dodge to try to get things done before the next air raid. Bathing is an especially hectic operation—three of us had a bath yesterday, following each other in less time than is usually taken for one. Last week we had no gas so we ate cold things and washed up in cold water.

Last week some incendiary bombs fell near us, causing thirty fires. The firemen did not know where to go first but they had them all out in half an hour.

One of our front windows is out and the paned glass in the front door is bulged and broken. It looks as though it was a blouse on a line being blown by a strong wind.

On Sunday I cycled up to Piccadilly and found it a bit queer at Hyde Park Corner with the traffic sprawled all over the road instead of keeping to the left. I should find it queerer though if I was cycling in the United States. I am sure the British boys and girls there are wondering whether they are dreaming sometimes, especially those who have seen New York. I can just imagine them shutting their eyes and pinching each other and opening them again to see whether New York is still there. SUSAN

LIVERPOOL

Dear Oswald:

London is still doing business very much as usual. Our traveling man returned from there today with the spring orders and he says the companies we deal with are going right along.

Liverpool has had many raids but business still flourishes and I can vouch from personal observation at Liverpool, Southampton, and Bristol that ships are still sailing in and out every day as they always have. Some of our towns have been knocked about a lot but not knocked out. . . .

It's going to be a tough job. We are counting on a lot of material from you quickly. We are getting more confident every day but are not this time underestimating our task. It seems to me the real task will be when the conflict ends. We have plenty to eat. We are short of lemons and onions, but can get along. GEORGE

MANCHESTER

Dear Ethel and Walter:

We had an air raid warning at 10:45 p. m. and Florrie and Mary had gone into the shelter, but I stayed put in the house. . . . It is now midnight. . . . Twiddling about on the short wave band of the radio and heard an announcer say (this was 11 p. m.) that a program was being broadcast by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. I thought how remarkable this was at the same time a German raider was overhead and our anti-aircraft guns were pounding away at him. And they made him clear off.

The radio reception was clear and when the gunfire was not so heavy I could hear quite plainly. The subject of the program was "Invincibility." I thought, "How appropriate at this time to hear these words of comfort: 'Thus saith the Lord. . . . Be not afraid.'" HERBERT

P. S. All clear at 5 a. m.

MANCHESTER

Cycling, as everything else, has been affected by the present conditions but we are still carrying on. Every one of our fourteen sections, which are situated in Manchester itself and the outlying district, are holding runs and meetings regularly, although naturally on a reduced scale. Above everything else, we are keeping smiling in spite of everything that has happened to us up to the present day and we are all confident of the outcome of the struggle.

FRANK A. NEWEY

Cyclists' Touring Club, Manchester District Association

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